

Jacksonville

Republican

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FOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

FOUR'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS are used in the treatment of all diseases of the horse and cattle, and are the most effective and reliable of all remedies.

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HE WAS GREATLY MISTAKEN.

A Maryland Chemist Reasoned Without The Link.

I live in the midst of the malarial districts of Maryland, near the city of Washington, and am exposed to all the dangerous influences of the impure air and water of that region.

Being naturally of a strong constitution, I had frequently boasted that no chills and fever or other malarious complaint would ever trouble me.

This was my experience and the condition in which I found myself six months ago. I first noticed that I did not feel so sprightly and vigorous as was my wont to do. I felt tired and enervated. Soon I noticed a distinct and distressing back ache would make its appearance in the afternoon, increasing in severity if the exercise was more than usually violent. Then a stretchy feeling with profuse gaping made its appearance. Then my head, always clear as a bell, would feel heavy and I began to have headaches.

The cold stage was marked with chattering of the teeth, severe rigors passed over me, and no amount of clothing could keep me warm. The chill was succeeded in turn by the fever, in which I seemed to be burning up, the congestion in my head produced a violent pain in the frontal portion and a heat and sensation of the eyelids, with an indescribable itching of the lower limbs. Nausea and vomiting occurred with severe retchings, and when the paroxysms passed off I was thoroughly prostrated by a weakness that was felt in every part of me.

I drugged myself with quinine, and obtained some relief. But my respite was of brief duration. I was now so much reduced that I could hardly walk or stand upright. My disease soon culminated in a cerebral malarial fever which kept me in bed confined for about a week. I became exceedingly depressed and anxiously, so much so that I lost interest in my work, and, indeed, scarcely cared what happened to me.

During all this time, it must be understood that I did not neglect medical treatment. All the most powerful remedies were tried, such as liquid arsenate of potash, valerianate of iron, mercury, bromide of potassium, chloride of bismuth, chinoidine, chinchonidia, quinine and several others. All this I did under the advice of eminent physicians.

It was while I was in this deplorable condition that the claims made for Kaskine, the new quinine, as a specific for malaria, were first brought to my attention. I knew nothing of its value to justify my having any confidence in it, but as everything else had failed I deemed it my duty to try it, so I began its use, and its prompt and radical effects were of the nature of a revelation to me. Many people may think the statement scarcely so chival, but it is a fact that after only a few days' use of Kaskine all the leading symptoms in my case were decidedly abated or ceased altogether; and in a few weeks from the time I took the first dose I was cured.

This was about the first of January, and since then I have experienced no recurrence of the malarial symptoms in any form. A remedy of such exceptional virtue for the cure of malaria ought to be commended and universally made known. I have therefore urged it upon the attention of my friends, several of whom have used it with like good results in every case, and it is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity that I commend Kaskine to sufferers from malaria everywhere.

Respectfully,
J. H. HEN, R. A.,
Assistant Chemist, Agricultural College,
P. S.—Should you wish to address me send me the name of the person to whom you wish to respond.

Other kind of malarial character from profuse sweating, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of un doubted merit, and is sent on application. Price, \$5.00, or six bottles, \$5.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

The Kaskine Company, 34 Warren St., New York, and 35 Farringdon Road, London.

Caldwell & Johnston,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Anniston, Alabama.

August 27th

WANTED TO BUY a forty acre tract of good land, partly wooded, two or three miles from Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN & INSURANCE CO.

SHORT TALKS.

The 22 page Sunday issue of the Birmingham Daily Herald was altogether a credit to Alabama journalism. It was in no way inferior to the best edition of the Atlanta Constitution ever issued. When the age of the Herald is considered in comparison with that of the Constitution, the enterprise displayed by the management of the Herald far exceeds that of the only southern paper with which it can be compared. It is a remarkable exponent of the wonderful growth of Birmingham enterprises and the thrift and liberality of Birmingham merchants. Its pages were crowded with advertisements of the most striking and liberal character. When it is remembered that some of the great editions of the Constitution depended in great measure for compensation upon advertisements from Macon, Augusta, and other large towns in Georgia and that this edition of the Herald drew only on Birmingham for its advertisements, the comparison is altogether favorable to Birmingham as against Atlanta. The State of Alabama is to be congratulated upon the fact that her most enterprising and remarkable town exceeds even the famous push of Atlanta and that it can no longer be said that Alabama is in any way behind Georgia in her newspapers. The special paid service of the Herald is now better than that of perhaps any other Southern paper. As Birmingham has been the pioneer in all great enterprises, heretofore, affecting the progress and welfare of the State, she is now the pioneer in great newspapers. The pluck and push of the Herald will find an echo all along the newspaper line. In the past few years the newspapers of Alabama have made remarkable progress. It was reserved, however, to Birmingham to step to the front rank at one single bound. Birmingham is a great place, and it is idle for smaller places to carp at her.

Our friend and neighbor of the Cross Plains Post says that if Cross Plains cannot have a boom she will always be one of the loyaliest and most desirable places to live in. The last is all that can be desired. Why want a boom? Most towns that have had a boom have been really hurt by it. Jacksonville deliberately preferred not to boom after her Land Co. was formed. There was no parading in the Manufacturers Record-nogushbut a quiet preparation for work. The Land stock of the places that have boomed most has most greatly declined. Capital has got sense. Capital don't depend upon newspaper representation, but investigates for itself. In the long run the towns that are the most desirable places to live at, whose natural advantages are great, (as are those of all the towns in this section) are going to "get there." Time will bring to our fair neighbor on the northern line of our county her full deservings. Good fortune comes to all those who have the courage to work and wait. The movement of capital toward this section is as rapid as could be desired. All the people of this valley have to do is to put their houses in order for it, by organization, by the cultivation of a healthy public spirit, and by home enterprise. Towns are largely built by home effort at last, and they are not built in a day. We have the greatest confidence that Cross Plains will in the near future be all that her most sanguine citizens hope for. Being a lovely and most desirable place to live in and having fine natural advantages otherwise, she is bound to "get there too." We do not wish to exclude the idea in the above that towns should not work in a legitimate and honest way to present their advantages to the world. This is the office of their newspapers and public spirited citizens. But to boom now-a-days means measurably to lie—to present false ideas of the growth of the place by paper enterprises—to bluster and

blow and crow day in and day out until public expectation is raised to the highest pitch only to be disappointed and disgusted upon investigation of alleged facts. The people of the United States have become pretty thoroughly educated upon booms, and booms won't pay any more. We know several very booming towns whose stock is now below "ground floor" and falling every day.

The State Fair at Montgomery is being "whooped up lively" by the enterprising newspapers of our capital city. Our Montgomery friends have at last caught the Atlanta "idea." There is no good reason why Montgomery and Alabama cannot have at any time they may choose as good an exposition as Atlanta and Georgia. The respective cities are placed before the States above for the reason that the success of an exposition in either depends primarily upon the liberality of the cities in which which an exposition is to be held. Montgomery is characteristically liberal and Alabama far surpasses Georgia in capacity to make a grand exhibit of resources; and therefore it is taken for granted that the State Fair at Montgomery will in no wise fall below the Piedmont Exposition at Atlanta in point of excellence. Many of the most remarkable exhibits at the Piedmont Exposition at Atlanta will be transferred to the State Fair at Montgomery. The President of the United States will visit both Fairs. The attractions of the one will be as many and as varied as those of those of the other. Alabamians should take pride to make the Alabama show as great a success financially as the Georgia show. Therefore, if any Alabamian has means to attend only one of the two, he should by all means wait and patronize a home institution. Georgians work for Georgia. Let Alabamians work for Alabama.

A friend from the country who wants good roads sends us word that many are refusing in certain portions of the county to work the roads and that this result was brought about by an article in the REPUBLICAN giving it as an opinion that we had no road law and would not have until a new code was adopted. He says some have gone so far as to construe the article to mean that we would have no road law for two years, (presumably until the next Legislature meets.) Now, we should regret that any article in the REPUBLICAN should lead to a neglect of the public roads on the part of the people for whose use they are set apart, and still more regret if anything this paper might say should lead any man to a neglect of a public duty. This paper was asked an explicit question as to whether we now had a road law or not. The matter was referred to a lawyer who investigated thoroughly and reported back the facts then printed. These were adopted by us and all the lawyers of this county with whom we have talked concur in the opinion then given. But we have learned that others differ. We know that Judge James Aiken, of Gadsden, differs and holds that the repeal of the Whiteside law reinstated the old road law that was in force before the enactment of the Whiteside law. Lawyers will differ. If they did not, there would be few law suits and legal troubles. Personally we disapproved at the time and do now of the repeal of the Whiteside law. We thought, and now think, it a good law with some necessary amendments; but it is not our desire by any expression of opinion to bring about public inconvenience or bring any citizen of the county into trouble. The preachers say it is a safe thing to be a Christian, whether the Bible be true or not. So it is a safe thing for all men to discharge public duties and obligations, law or no law for it. If the change of law is not desirable the next Legislature can regulate the matter. Meantime let us all endure what cannot now be helped and work mutually to the good of the public.

WRECK OF A SOCIETY BELLE.

The Once Private Secretary of Hon. James G. Blaine Now Waiting on a Table.

HAVERHILL, MASS., Sept. 25.—Long years ago a bright and dashing, open-hearted and honest girl was private secretary to James G. Blaine. Today a physical wreck, broken mentally and with no social standing, she earns her daily bread by washing dishes and doing other work in a Haverhill restaurant. Born in the pretty village of Gardiner, Me., on the banks of the swift flowing Kennebec, she passed the days of her childhood. The public schools of her native town furnished her early education, and later she was sent to a seminary where she was graduated with honors. Her parents were wealthy and held high social position. She was the belle of the village and a bright future opened up before her or seemed about to, in those early days. When twenty-three years of age she became private secretary to the great "plumed knight," James G. Blaine. As such she became a general favorite in society, and there are many people in Washington today who, should I mention her name, would at once recognize this once brilliant woman. At one time her name frequently appeared in society journals as a leader at fashionable watering places, and on many well-known occasions of national importance she was present as a special guest. But society was her ruin. In her early days she had one lover, a bright and promising young man, who now lives across the river in Bradford, and fills an important position in the manufacturers world. Their engagement was announced about the time she became secretary to Blaine. But the demands of society led her away from her boy lover, and it was not long ere the engagement was broken by her. That was many years ago, and now comes the dark side of the story.

One night last winter a well-known gentleman of Bradford was on his homeward journey. His way led along near the river road. The wind was blowing a gale, and the storm was increasing every minute. He saw an object down near the bushes on the river bank, and, on investigation, it proved to be a woman, who, thinly clad and apparently the worse for liquor, was wandering aimlessly about. The man took her to his home and his wife cared for her. This woman was the bright and fascinating private secretary of former times. As soon as she was in condition so to do she told her story.

Perhaps it may be read with interest by young girls possessed of lofty ambition. Why had she come to Haverhill? Simply to see once more the boy lover she had jilted in the Pine Tree state. In her pocket she had one of his love letters written years ago, and it seems she had carried it with her for many years. When private secretary she acquired the habit of drinking wines at receptions and other social events. Wine led to something stronger, and finally she gave up her situation with Blaine. The habit of drink was strong, and she soon fell from her position in society. Of late years she has supported herself as best she could, doing house-work and the like.

The man who loved her in the years gone by, and whom she came to see, called upon her and was affected to tears at the sight of the heart's ideal of his younger days. The woman is now working here in a restaurant. She has wealthy relatives in Dover, N. H., and her father is in prosperous circumstances in Brighton. The story is a sad one, but true. Perhaps it may be read with interest by young girls who are tired of the conventionalities of home life.

North Carolina is sparsely settled, and it is a strange fact that, although it is three times as large as Massachusetts, its largest city, Wilmington, boasts of only 20,000 inhabitants.

A Well-Known Man's Testimony.

Mr. H. F. Newell is the well-known millwright who resides at Manchester, opposite Richmond. He is known all through Eastern and Southern Virginia, where he has been engaged in millwrighting for many years. An accident happened him four years ago, the main particulars of which he details in this letter:

RICHMOND, VA., Apr. 15th, 1887. Gentlemen—Four years ago a blow on my left shin cracked the bone. Since then I have had trouble nearly all the time with erysipelas in that leg. The least little thing would cause inflammation and breaking out. From time to time I have driven off the inflammation by short courses of S. S. S.

Four weeks ago Saturday night the leg was broken out and covered with festering blisters. I took four bottles of S. S. S., and now the leg is entirely well, the skin being as smooth and fair as a woman's.

H. F. NEWELL.

The Moravians of the Old North State.

No people stand higher in this country for veracity and integrity than do the Moravians of Salem, N. C. Mr. Jonas Limebach is one of the oldest living members of that excellent religious sect. He is now 82 years old. He has just been cured of cancer. Let him tell his own remarkable story as follows:

WINSTON, N. C. April 12, 1887.

Gentlemen—Two or three years ago a cancer came on my face. It soon grew to be quite large. It wore on me, and my general health was very poor. Last September I began a course of S. S. S., which I have continued to the present time with the happiest result. The cancer has entirely disappeared, there being no evidence or symptom of a cancerous character left. My general health is good now, and my appetite better than it has been for years. I am 82 years old, and to-day I am working in the field planting corn.

Yours truly,

JONAS LIMEBACH.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at W. M. Nibbel's.

A case of remarkable gall is reported from the vicinity of Edmore Mich. A man who had been hired to sow some clover seed went through the motion, but kept the seed in the bag and then carried it home and sowed them upon his own land.

Why They Hate Jefferson Davis.

The St. Louis Post Dispatch thinks that the persons and papers who indulge in frequent bursts of impotent raving at the mention of the name of Jefferson Davis have their special reasons therefor. It says:

"The more vapid and idiotic section of the Republican press continues its insane abuse of Jeff Davis because the Southern people like to have him attend their fairs. The intelligent public correctly understands this as the vulgar hate of ignoble natures ever-fervent in impotent frenzy, but there is a quickening cause behind it that deserves notice. Since the close of the war Mr. Davis has steadily refused to become a Republican. This explains the arch-traitor rot that is hurled at the old man by the yelping gang of suttlers, fanatics, retired Kansas jay-bawkers and other infusoria that possess the body politic. Mr. Davis has put himself entirely out of sympathy with the unsavory class who find their chief delight in reviling him. During a long and eventful life he has displayed clean hands and incorruptible integrity. He has never touched unclean money and the leprosy of 'anchoring' has never come near him. Of course the brotherhood of rascals and bootlicks can find nothing to admire in such an uncongenial spirit. Political rascals who know how to save an annual fortune out of a small salary, and those who are adepts in purchasing legislators by the job lot, are among the foremost defamers of Jeff Davis. Their unclean methods are perpetually rebuked by the stainless example of his public and private life, and they snap at his heels from mere lack of affinity."

Soldiers and Widows.

For years it has been the custom of the Alabama Legislature at each session to appropriate and set aside a fund for the relief of the wounded and disabled and blind Confederate soldiers were added to the list entitled to relief under the appropriation.

The sum appropriated at the last session was \$30,000, and of that amount \$1,500 was set apart especially for the blind soldiers. The number of applications made by maimed and disabled soldiers and widows of Confederate soldiers and filed in the auditors office are as follows:

Widows 2,524; soldiers who are physically disabled, and incapable of earning a livelihood by labor, 1,120; soldiers who have lost the use of a leg, 89; soldiers who have lost the use of an arm, 185; soldiers who have lost a leg 171; making 4,202. Out of the sum of \$28,500, the applicants of this class will receive \$6.68 each.

Nineteen applications of blind soldiers have been filed, out of the \$1,500 they will receive \$78.94.—Montgomery Advertiser.

There will be a prohibition election in Atlanta on November 30th and the general impression is said to be that the prohibitory law which has done so much harm to the business interests of that city will be overthrown. The prohibitionists however view the same subject from an entirely different base and express confidence in their ability to hold their own.

An old school house at Dwight's Crossing, in Massachusetts, was burned by an incendiary on Tuesday. It had been a place of historic interest from the fact that the late Henry Ward Beecher preached his first sermon in it while attending Amherst College.

A Buffalo canary has a mine, a well in his cage, with a bucket, the chain of which reaches to the perch. When it wants a drink it draws up the bucket, much to the delight of the children in the neighborhood.

LOST—A small gold lock belonging to a bracelet, believed to have been lost between Mrs. Frank's and Col. Frank's church. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery, at Mrs. Frank's.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE.

THE ONLY \$3 SEAMLESS

Shoe in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS

180

The Republican.

OCTOBER 1, 1887.

The Anniston Watchman says that the dummy line will not be built this year, the grip of the "bosses" being too strong. Jacksonville will have to build this line yet.

A mortgage for seven hundred thousands dollars on the Anniston & Cincinnati railroad to the Central Trust Co. of New York, was placed on record in the Probate offices of Calhoun and Etowah counties a few days ago.

It is rumored that a land company has been formed at Cross Plains and that steps will be taken to erect a furnace there. We very much hope that this rumor may prove true and that our fair neighbor may prosper as she deserves to prosper.

It is said that Gadsden's combination railroad and wagon bridge did not materialize as was expected, that is the separate wagon part of it, and that the good people who dwell by the sea (or rather river) are not well pleased thereat. "Can such things be and overcome us like a summer cloud" &c.

It is estimated that there are yet left in the county one thousand confederate soldiers. A reunion of these at some point in the county next spring or summer would be a glorious thing. It is proposed that they go into regular encampment for several days, and live the life of the soldier over again exactly as in the days that "tried men's souls."

Let our Gadsden neighbors possess their soul in patience. They shall have a railroad, a genuine combination wagon and railroad bridge and a depot in the business part of the town, even if Jacksonville has to build it out of her own pocket. Bets are now even that the first cars from this section will go into Gadsden from Jacksonville.

The Anniston Hot Blast notes the presence of our handsome Bob Lowe in that city and classifies him as a capitalist looking for investments in the "Model." Robert goes to Anniston for something far better than dirt. When he makes an investment in Anniston he will at once remove her to Jacksonville, the beautiful, healthful and cultured town to which his affections are inseparably wedded.

Whenever you send your money away from home to pay for a thing you can buy, or equally as good quality, and equally as cheap at home, you are doing that which retards the growth and prosperity of your immediate neighborhood. Spend your money at home and it will circulate at home, and come back through your hands again. Money at home means ability to buy cheap, to sell cheap and to lift indebtedness.—Dixie.

The Dispatch is shaking up the 7th district again. The representatives there are not pleased. "Clarke is a scoundrel." Again? When was the first shaking? We have been here all the time and did not feel it. This reminds us of a circumstance which occurred in Talladega when we were a boy: A gentleman, small in stature struck a big, burly countryman what he regarded as a fierce blow with his fist. The countryman contemptuously brushed his cheek, and asked a bystander if "fly had kicked him." That's about the size of the shaking the 7th district received.—Mountain Home.

The P. O. Department has supplied fourth class postmasters with a book in which elaborate accounts must be kept and posted every night of even the most trifling transactions. This class of officials now serve the government more for accommodation than for the pay that is in it, and it is safe to say this new and exacting requirement will lead to the resignation of many of them. The postal service has been very bad under Democratic administration—much worse than under Republican—and we regret to say it. The complaint has been universal throughout the South and most of the trouble can be traced to the inefficiency of new route agents and the red tapeism of the Department at Washington. The postmasters as a rule are good. These the Department now propose to drive from position by this unreasonable requirement, considering their pay.

REUNION OF THIRD ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Letters have been received from Camden, Ala., by Messrs. Jeremiah Smith, of Oxford, and A. O. Stewart of Cross Plains, to the effect that the surviving members of the Third Alabama Confederate Cavalry, will hold a reunion at Camden, Wilcox county, Alabama, on the tenth day of November, on the 3rd day of the Fair at that place, to which all old members of the Regiment are cordially invited, with promise that all expenses, except transportation, will be paid. A steam boat leaves Selma for Camden on the 9th of November, and members desiring to reach Camden on the 10th should be in Selma to take that boat, that being the only available means of transportation from Selma to Camden. It is thought that the E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. and steamer will give fair fare rates. Of this we can probably speak later.

A. O. Riser, of Talladega county, who will be remembered by all members of the old Tenth Alabama Regiment, lost an arm a few days ago by a gun.

Death by Accident. Alf McCarty, a white man in the employ of Mr. J. W. Williams, near Peaks Hill, in this county, was accidentally killed Friday last. He was hauling a heavy timber to the gin house of Mr. Williams, when the wagon careened on a hill side and threw the timber off. Mr. McCarty falling with it. The heavy timber fell upon his breast and crushed the life out of him.

Murder on Coosa River. Some days ago the body of Jim Putman, a negro man, was found in the Coosa River, near Mr. Ross Whisenant's place, just over the Calhoun and Etowah county line. The body bore marks of violence. The facts so far developed have led to the arrest of Potter Read and several other people of his color, who are now in the Etowah county jail, charged with the murder. A woman is said to be at the bottom of the trouble.

ALABAMA NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA. 500 houses going up at Decatur. 10,000 Catholics in Birmingham. Big hog and corn crops in Blount county.

Troy has a little boys' prayer meeting.

Thousands of Texas ponies are being sold in Alabama.

A truck farmers' association is to be organized at Marion.

Congestive chills are sweeping the people away at Eutaw.

The bridge over the Coosa at Wetumpka is nearly completed.

Four cars were burned by strikers at Birmingham last week.

J. C. Morrow, ex-probate judge of Jefferson county, died recently.

Jos. Hill, a brakeman, was killed by a train at Birmingham last Friday.

A very successful German was given last Saturday at Blount Springs.

Poor people are kicking at high rents in Decatur, Birmingham and Montgomery.

A dummy railroad will perhaps be built between Birmingham and Blountsville.

The Decatur postoffice will be a presidential one after the 1st of October.

A steam mill and gin, valued at \$2,000, burned near Montgomery lately.

Alex. Brandon had one of his arms torn off in a gin near Huntsville last week.

The Hon. John T. Tanner, of Athens, is likely to be the prohibition candidate for vice-president.

John Batisti Ponquintette, a creole, was drowned near Otis Mills, Mobile county, one day last week.

Nine business houses, carrying but little insurance, were destroyed by fire at Russellville last Friday.

S. H. Bowen, of near Florence, cleared off \$100 on one and a half acres of watermelons this year.

Chas. Bradley, of Limestone, is 111 years old, and Rufus Sandifer of the same county was born in 1765.

The Decatur Mineral and Land Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable October 1st, 1887.

A truck farmer near Oxmoor sold over \$800 worth of melons

from an eight acre watermelon patch.

J. L. Ward, real estate agent at Birmingham, has been arrested for getting money under false pretenses.

A pigeon recently liberated at Montgomery reached Newark, N. J., in ten days, traveling 883 miles in that time.

PRINTERS' INK.

How a Man Who has Used It Talks About It.

John Wanamaker, the great Philadelphia merchant, recently spoke as follows about advertising: "I never in my life used such a thing as a poster, or a dodger, or hand bill. My plan for fifteen years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of 400 circulation for 5,000 dodgers posters. If I wanted to sell cheap jewelry or run a lottery scheme I might use posters, but I would not insult a decent reading public with hand bills. The class who read such things are poor material to look for support in mercantile affairs. I deal directly with the publishers. I say to him: 'How long will you let me run a column of matter through your paper for \$100 or \$500, as the case may be. I let him do the figuring, and if I think he is not trying to make more than his share I give him the copy. I lay aside the profits on a particular line of goods for advertising purposes. The first year I laid aside \$4,000; last year I laid aside and spent \$40,000. I have done better this year, and shall increase that sum as the profit will warrant it. I owe my success to the news papers, and to them I shall freely give a certain profit of my yearly business."

Notice to Creditors.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Elisha V. Weaver, deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. Emmett F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 15th day of Sept., 1887, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a judgment issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 27th day of August 1887, in favor of Thomas L. Swift & Company and against Lawson G. Wylie, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash on Monday the 10th day of Oct. 1887, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property to-wit: One loan mare as the property of Lawson G. Wylie to satisfy said judgment.

Guardian's Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, the undersigned, as Guardian of Mollie Pinson, a minor, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder or cash, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday October 3rd 1887, the following real estate, viz: The NW 1/4 of Section 20, Township 14, and Range 8, East, that lies east of Talladega Creek being 35 acres more or less, and also the SW 1/4 of said NW 1/4 of same section township and range, lying and being in Calhoun county, Alabama, and being in Jacksonville, Ala., containing in all 75 acres more or less.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC

BY MRS. M. E. WILLIAMS. Terms \$2.50 per month. sept24-4t

Notice to Creditors.

Letters of administration upon the estate of J. P. Ford, deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. E. F. Crook Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 22nd day of August 1887, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

Special Court.

LETTING OF THE POOR HOUSE &c. Notice is hereby given that a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of Calhoun county, Alabama, will be held commencing on the 4th day of October 1887, and continuing until the business is disposed of, for the purpose of letting out the Poor House for the year 1888, and also attending to any other business of interest to the county or any of its citizens; and at said court, on said 4th day of October 1887, at the office of the Probate Judge of said county, will be let the Poor House for the year 1888, commencing Jan. 1st, at the price of \$650 per month for each pauper received into said poor house for the time they remain, and the court reserves the right to reject any and all bids or proposals. Those desiring to keep said Poor house, can deposit their proposals with the Probate Judge at any time up to 2 o'clock p. m., Oct. 4th 1887.

Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA.) Calhoun County.)

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, Sept. 15th 1887. This day came Mrs. M. W. Mattison, as administratrix of estate of Ellen B. Sisson, deceased, and as an individual, and files in court her application in writing and under oath, representing that Ellen Sisson was the widow of Charles B. Sisson deceased, but late Ellen Bowzer, died in the fall of 1886, and petitioner asks this court for an order and decree for the sale and partition of the proceeds, among those entitled to the lands known as the Dower of said Ellen Sisson, out of the lands of said Chas. B. Sisson dec'd as described in said application.

It is ordered that the 18th day of October 1887, be and is hereby appointed the day on which to hear and determine said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to the non resident distributee or joint owners in said lands, and all others interested, to be and appear in said court to be held in the court house of said county, on said 18th day of October 1887, and contest said application if they think proper, and that a copy of the paper containing this shall be mailed to the following persons by the editor, viz: Caroline Morris, Brownwood, Texas; Margaret Phillips, Sarah Graham and Ellen Graves, Hempstead county, Texas; C. H. Georgia Smith, Rome, Ga.; Sallie Knapton, Union Station, Ga.; Cassie Faulkner and Sallie Robinson, Coriella, Habersham county, Ga.; Josie Wynn, Fish, Polk county, Ga.; Maud Cunningham, Greenville, S. C.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate. sept24-3t

NOTICE NO. 6712.

Land office at Montgomery Ala. Sept. 19, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that the same will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Nov. 7th 1887, viz: Daniel Wier, Homestead 1200, for the SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 12, T. 15, S. 18, E. 1.

Notice to Creditors.

Letters of administration with the will annexed upon the estate of Sevier Elston deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. E. F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 1st day of August 1887, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

THEY CAN'T DO IT

YOU KNOW, No Sir!

We are selling goods at prices which they will not be able to reach for

10 Years to Come, How Is It?

BECAUSE

We know when to buy.

We know when to sell.

OUR GOODS

Never grow old and shop-worn waiting for

BIG PROFITS.

Handling nothing but

Shoes & Hats

and buying direct from the leading factories of the East, our position is one which enables us to offer to the trade

An Unlimited Assortment

to select from, and prices that simply can not be touched by any dry goods house with a large stock on hand at all times.

Comment is unnecessary when prices are compared.

OUR STOCK

has been selected by an experienced shoe buyer, and we are fully prepared to serve with satisfaction.

YOUR WIFE.

YOUR MOTHER.

YOUR SISTER.

YOUR BROTHER.

The little ones too have been specially remembered. Our stock of Children and Infants' Shoes is only at our store.

Particular attention is called to our line of

Standard

Hand-Sewed Shoes. All kinds and prices. The best selected bottom shoes ever made. Our Hat Department is now and complete. We are agents for the popular

"Lion Brand"

STIFF HATS

also full line soft goods, embracing Jno. B. Stetson's famous line of hats, and all the latest styles in hats, and we invite our customers to call on our place on Noble street when visiting Anniston.

BAILEY & ANSLEY,

PROPRIETORS

MODEL CITY

Shoe & Hat Store

NEW RAILROAD.

We have just received a full stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

SUCH AS Ham, Bacon, Meat, Rice, Grits, Hominy, Oat and Graham Flakes, Graham Flour, Sugar, Brown, Light Brown, Granulated, Lard and Pulverized, Coffee, Parched and Green, Tea, Black, Green and Mixed, Sardines, Oysters, Salmon, Chip Beef, Corned Beef, Canned Peaches, Pears, Pine Apples &c.

ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WOODEN WARE,

BROOMS, BASKETS &c.

ALSO

HARDWARE,

Class Ware, Queens Ware &c.

Wagons, Buggies and Harness.

We are headquarters for

BAGGING AND TIES THIS SEASON.

Goods to the amount of \$1 delivered free of charge within the corporate limits. We want 100 dozen Eggs, 200 Chickens, 50 pounds of Butter. We are anxious to please. Call and examine our prices. Respectfully, PORTER, MARTIN & CO. aug20-1t

Livery and Sale Stable,

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Elegant vehicles. Good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times. mar21-4t.

J. T. NUNNELLY. J. J. SKELTON.

NUNNELLY & SKELTON,

UNDERTAKERS

Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes &c. Prompt attention will be given to all orders. Place of business East side of public square, Jacksonville, Ala. sept19-1t

CHEAP

PROPERTY

—FOR—

SALE

—BY THE—

JACKSONVILLE

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND

INSURANCE AGENCY.

The following described property comprises some of the choicest and cheapest in Calhoun county. For particulars address as above.

No. 1--C. Martin.

Two Hundred and Sixty acres (200) 125 acres cleared, 25 acres in Grass, 10 of which is very fine meadow, one of the finest in the state, and an excellent orchard. Is well improved with a good dwelling, good tenant houses, barns, stables &c., good gin furnished with latest improvements and best machinery; also an excellent business house. 12 1/2 miles from Jacksonville, 11 miles from Anniston, 9 miles from Weavers, 6 miles from E. & W. R. R. 4 miles from Alexandria. Best society. Good business stand one of best in Calhoun county.—\$4000.

No. 2--Wm. Reed.

Eighty acres, 9 miles from Jacksonville, 3 miles from Cross Plains, two Railroads pass through, E. T. & V. and E. & W. under cultivation—\$500.

No. 3--J. L. Hughes.

About 420 acres, Cleburne county, on Terrapine creek, 8 miles east of Cross Plains. E. & W. R. R. runs 1 mile through the place. 75 acres bottom, 175 to 200 acres farming 60 to 75 acres in cultivation, 250 acres well timbered. Extensive iron bed and probably large quantities manganese. Several springs. Half interest in slate quarry reserved.

No. 4--F. Dodgen.

One Hundred and Sixty acres, 1 house with five rooms framed, 2 wells, 1 tenant house, 1 framed orton or store house, 60 to 70 acres cleared, balance finely timbered, 20 to 30 acres bottom land, half cleared, other half heavily timbered with white oak, hickory &c. Two and a half miles of E. & W. R. R. 15 miles west Jacksonville, creek runs through the place. In good repair. Price \$1000.

No. 5--C. W. Arnold.

Two hundred acres, 3 1/2 miles from Jacksonville at E & W and E T & V R. R. Junction. About 65 acres in cultivation, fine land, 1 well, 1 good house, 1 spring, well timbered, located conveniently to R. R. or Jacksonville. Price \$2000.

Twelve Lots \$250 to \$300 each in Jacksonville.

Four Dwellings from \$1000 to \$1000 in Jacksonville.

One Brick store room in Jacksonville.

Three Frame Buildings on square at a bargain.

Half interest in Lead Mine land six miles west Jacksonville (mineral interest reserved.).

Two Hundred and Forty-one acres near Jacksonville.

Five Hundred and sixty acres near Germania.

Seventy-one acres in Choccolocco Valley.

B. G. MCQUELEN,

County --- Surveyor

Alexandria, Ala

Jacksonville Planing Mill.

Dressed lumber of all kinds, such as Shingles, ceiling, weather boarding &c. Always on hand. Orders filled promptly. Address JACKSONVILLE PLANING MILL, Jacksonville, Alabama.

BOWDEN & ARNOLD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Tax-Collectors Appointments

FIRST ROUND.

The undersigned Tax Collector of Calhoun county will attend the appointments given below for the purpose of collecting the State and county tax for the year 1887. I will be in Jacksonville the last ten days in December for the purpose of receiving tax from all parts of the county. All tax is delinquent after the last day of December 1887:

- Beat 1--Jacksonville, Saturday Oct. 1st.
- Beat 3--Four Mile Springs, Monday Oct. 3d.
- Beat 3--Weavers Station, Tuesday Oct. 4th.
- Beat 4--Green's School House, Wednesday Oct. 5th.
- Beat 9--Cross Plains, Thursday Oct. 6th.
- Beat 16--Ladiga, Friday Oct. 7th.
- Beat 17--DeArmanville, Tuesday Oct. 11th.
- Beat 12--Choccolocco, Wednesday Oct. 12th.
- Beat 12--Davisville, Thursday Oct. 13th.
- Beat 11--White Plains, Friday Oct. 14th.
- Beat 10--Cross Roads, Saturday Oct. 15th.
- Beat 4--Ganaway's School House, Tuesday Oct. 18th.
- Beat 4--Bynum's, Wednesday Oct. 19th.
- Beat 14--Sulphur Springs, Thursday Oct. 20th.
- Beat 5--Polkville, Friday Oct. 21st.
- Beat 2--Alexandria, Saturday Oct. 22d.
- Beat 6--Griffin's Store, Tuesday Oct. 25th.
- Beat 6--Peeks Hill, Wednesday Oct. 26th.
- Beat 7--Hollingsworths, Thursday Oct. 27th.
- Beat 13--Oxford, Friday Oct. 28th.
- Beat 15--Anniston, Saturday Oct. 29th.

Insolvent Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County)

In Probate Court, Special Term, Sept. 18th, 1887.

This day came S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of the estate of D. A. Cary, deceased, and filed in Court his Report in writing, and under oath, setting forth, that to the best of his knowledge, said estate is insolvent, and asking this court to so declare it.

It is therefore ordered that the 18th day of October, 1887, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to determine said report, and that notice thereof be given the creditors and all others interested in said estate, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said County, to appear at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 18 day of Oct. 1887, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the Estate of Peter Acker deceased, will sell on the premises on the 20th day of Oct. 1887, at public outcry to the highest bidder the real estate belonging to said estate, lying in Calhoun county, Alabama, as follows, viz: The NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, except 1 1/2 acres in the west corner of said quarter; also the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4, and NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4, and 1/2 acres on the west side of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4, all in section 18, township 15, and range 8, east; also SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 except 10 acres in the north-east corner of said quarter, situated also in section 18, township 15, and range 8, east; also SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4, all in section 24, township 15, and range 8, east, 120 acres, making in all in the two sections 285 acres more or less, and also the rents of said lands for 1887.

Terms of Sale--The land will be sold for one-third cash and balance on a credit of one and two years from equal payments with interest from day of sale, notes with at least two good and sufficient sureties will be required.

J. T. VINSOON, Administrator. sept17-3

NOTICE NO. 6648.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Sept. 18, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that the same will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Oct. 25, 1887, viz: James P. Seeley Homestead 1621, for Fraction 1/4, 1/4, and 1/4 of Sec. 31, T. 15, S. 18, E. 1.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Fuglestad, George W. Freeman, of Cross Plains, Ala.; J. G. Davis, of Jacksonville, Ala.; J. G. Davis, of Jacksonville, Ala.

sept 10-1t

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.)

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Sept. 18th, 1887.

This day came S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of the Estate of W. P. Crook, deceased, and filed in Court his Report in writing, and under oath, setting forth, that to the best of his knowledge, said estate is insolvent, and asking this court to so declare it.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 10th day of October, 1887, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to determine said report, and that notice thereof be given the creditors and all others interested in said estate, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said County, as a notice to the non resident distributee or joint owners in said lands, and all others interested, to be and appear in said court to be held in

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,
(Jacksonville Hotel.)
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL
Attorneys at Law.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Anniston Alabama.

Tax Collectors Appointments

THE PERSIAN'S SUPERSTITIONS.

THE PERSIAN'S SUPERSTITIONS.

In the same measure, however, as he lacks exact information on almost every subject, the Persian puts his trust in almost every form of superstition. And this is true from the highest down to the lowest. The Persian believes there is no such thing as chance. He is firmly convinced that a special providence actively interferes in even the minutest and most trivial affairs of life. "Will the tray arrive? Will I doubt take the trick?" so the Persian, when in doubt, will also resort to a trick—counting his rosary. If the number of beads at the catch, counting from the one he picked up at random, bore an uneven one, especially if it be thirteen or nine, he will not do the business in hand, conclude the bargain he was haggling for, nor even take a stroll in the open air, no matter how strong the impulse. "The sign is bad," he will say, and he will believe in it, but not so exclusively as the Persians of today. They will question their oracles at every occasion. For minor things the rosary is made the arbiter; for important ones the Koran and the poets Hafiz and Saadi. The tombs of the latter are also much frequented for the same purpose. On the gravestone a volume of Hafiz is placed, opened by an innocent claid at random and the latter's random finger placed on any spot his eye rests on. "This is the word," he will pronounce be something after this strain, "Happy art thou, oh, son of the faith, for Allah will bless thee!" it is considered lucky, even. If the words portend evil, the project in hand is off.

The astrologers are still as 'omnipotent' in Persia today as they once were in medieval Europe. Important matters of state are never broached unless the horoscope has before pronounced favorably. The king himself has even not unfrequently anything without first having consulted the horoscope, not even a hunting excursion of a day or so, nor the purchase of a new slave girl. There are also all kinds of 'omens,'—standing over any obstacle early in the day, a fit of sneezing before setting out on a journey, a black cat crossing the way, a raven on the road, or the scattered flight of some birds—these are all signs of evil foreshadowing. The flight of birds is still as carefully observed by the Persians as it once was by the Roman augurs, and if a crow should happen to fly across his path when leaving his palace the shah will immediately order a sacrifice to be made to his grandees, even with most of the few Persians who have spent some years in European capitals.

But the most common form of superstition is the "evil eye." The Persian word for it is "bade khakim," which literally means "bad step." This thing is attributed to a ridiculous extent. A lady of healthy constitution and cheerful temper once admires the little one in glowing terms. That would be "bade khakim" — of evil omen — and would be looked upon as a diabolical design to injure the child if the phrase — "Een-shallah" (may God) were not added to every utterance. The mother, therefore, as she gazes from the right hand side, says "Een-shallah." The father, by accident, speaks first to the baby at sunrise — evil eye. A child, pretty, well mannered, healthy, and of good dowry, is wedded to a man, the first business undertaking of the bride being to visit her mother-in-law. The evil eye, however, could be feared that man to keep his young wife. She is "bade khakim" to him, and she's got

o go, willy nilly. As the divorce law is such that it virtually lies with the husband alone to keep or send away his wife, and as the ceremony itself is very simple and requires neither time nor money, the son gets rid of her. Nobody blames him. "She was *bande khadem* to him," everybody says in explanation, and that's enough.—Wolf Von Schierbrand in *The Cosmopolitan*.

The Diminution of Crime.
The certainty of punishment, more than its severity, appears to diminish crime. Few persons will deliberately commit crimes if they believe there is not one chance in a hundred of escaping arrest and avoiding punishment. Detection, arrest and conviction are all very uncertain in this country, and, as a consequence, many cases are very numerous. Following every state and territory to have a different criminal code, and to change at every session of the legislature, does not favor the suppression of crime. Most of these who have given attention to the matter are now convinced that the national and not the state and territorial governments, should enact and enforce the laws in relation to crime.—Chicago Tribune.

The Greek Inn.
One enters the single large room, with
made earth for flooring, which serves to
accommodate the population of the house
and its guests, night and day alike. The
bed chamber of the establishment is a
gallery in one corner, over a heap of
brushwood and a ledge whence a cock
crew while he roosted. The body of the
room is occupied by several communal

room is occupied by several heavy wooden tables and chairs, a glittering lar adorned with bottles of old, lager beer and a pail of water, and a cupboard with glass doors, showing that it is filled with painted eggs to such a degree that infinite art would be requisite to open it without the loss of a dozen or so.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

The reason why the heat of the open fire is more healthful than that of stoves or furnaces is that it more nearly resembles the sun by radiation. Our bodies are hotter than the air because they, like other bodies, absorb the heat and leave the air cooler for breathing. It is suspected by scientists that the hygienic condition of the air is changed by passing over hot iron. This does not occur where rooms are heated by open fires, with

which it is almost impossible to have stagnant air.—Mrs. E. G. Cook, M. D., in Demorest's Monthly.

Ingredients in Old Lace.

Dirt and perspiration, it seems, are expensive ingredients in lace, but though they come high the fashionable must have them. In an account of the lace trimmings of a crêpe, where lies the

hold, we are told that the fabric was
costly by reason of its peculiar color that
told of the patient hand work upon it.—
New York Commercial Advertiser.

ON THE UPPER CONGO.

D. C. McCLURE

County --- Surv
Alexandria, Ala

Jacksonville Planing

Dressed Lumber of all kinds, su
ing, ceiling, weatherboarding &
hand. Orders filled quickly
JACKSONVILLE PLANING
Jacksonville A

BOWDEN & ARNOLD,
ATTORNEYS AT L

ing. sept13-6m

Notice to Creditors

Letters of administration of the estate of Eliza V. Weaver, dec'd, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. Emmet Judge of the Probate Court of Hamilton county, Ala., on the 13th Sept. 1887, notice is hereby given that all persons having claim against said estate will be required to send the same within the time fixed by law, or they will be barred.

S. D. G. BROWN,
Adminr.

oct1-31

FIRE INSURANCE
I. L. SWAN AGT.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Two Good Home Companies
Georgia Home.
Central City.
may1-79

NOTICE.

By an order of the Court of Commissioners of Calhoun county will sell the old Court House and the old Court House grounds.

est border, from the south
said building in the town of

will be made known on the sale. Sept. 10th 1887.
 E. F. CROOK
 Judge of Probate.
 sep17-30d

R. H. KELLY, J. A. KELLY & SMITH
Attorneys at Law
 Jacksonville, Fla.
 Will practice in all the courts in Florida and in California and counties.

Residence for Sale
 House and lot on depot-
 rooms to let. Lot 500 feet
 deep about 250 feet wide.
 of lot will be sold or good lot
 without building on it will be
 the lot; or the whole will be
 together as the buyer may
 bargain. Apply to Real Estate
 and Insurance Co. Jacksonville

NOTICE NO. 6604.
 LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
 Notice is hereby given that the
 United States has filed a claim for
 to make said land proof in support of
 and that said proof will be made
 by the Surveyor and Receiver United States
 Office at Montgomery, Ala., on 7th day
 of Sept. 1887, between 9 and 12 o'clock
 A.M., at the following place, to-wit:
 S.W. 1/4, sec. 25, T. 13 North, R. 7 East,
 B. Coulter Homestead 1857 for 160
 acs. T. 13 North, R. 7 East.
 He names the following witnesses
 to appear and testify to the facts of the
 title of said land, viz: John B. Hogue,
 Dick Beall, Martin Beall, John
 Beall, etc.
 J. G. HARRIS
 Register.

NOTICE NO 6648.

LASH OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY Sept 24
Notices is hereby given that the undersigned settler has filed notice of claim to make final proof in support of his claim to said land in section 20, township 28 N., range 16 E., county of Lawrence, Okla., on Oct 23, 1897, size 32 acres by Homesteaded 1027, for Francis J. Wilson, alias "Frankie" (born Nov. 24, 1872) aged 24 years.

He names the following witnesses as his cohabitants residence upon, and of said land, viz:
John C Fangleader, George W. Jones, John G. Allen, Frankie Wilson, William A Wilson, of Jacksonsh, Okla.
J. G. H.

spec - 961

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC

BY MISS M. E. WILLIAMS

Terms \$2.50 per month
sept-24-97

Notice to Creditors

Letters of administration estate of J. P. Ford, deceased, been gran of the undersigned Hon. E. F. Crook Judge of bate Court of Calhoun county, 22nd day of August 1897, hereby given that all persons

quired to present the same
the time allowed by law or

be barrel.
sept 21-31
Mrs. R. J. J.
Adminis
JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville
S. D. G. BROTHERS
Jacksonville, Ala
J. J.
An
CROOK, BROTHERS & W
Attorneys at
Jacksonville and Andist

Jas. S. Kell
Notary Public and E
JUSTICE OF THE PE
At Oxford, Ala.

25-311

A SAVANT ON DANCING.

Prince Bismarck's Forests.
 Prince Bismarck possesses some of the largest and finest forests in northern Germany, and with the exception of Prince Karstenberg, who is lord of Schwarzwald, it is probably the largest timber merchant in the empire. Prince Bismarck also owns some very extensive distilleries. His annual output is for about 550,000 gallons of spirits.—*Bozon Transcript.*

How Shoes Shape the Feet.
 This is of no more interesting to study than the effect upon the shape of the human foot by the continuous wearing of shoes. The latter is an established fact that the weavers of shoes have a which are actually prehensile. This is because the toes have not been injured by compression for generations. Any shoe, however, that fits the toe, checks and suppresses the tendency of the toes to free movement. This point is shown even as footpicks very specially produce more or less deformity by pressing the members violently against each other.—Editor Leather Gazette in Globe-Democrat.

Explosion of Gun Cotton.

Some curious results produced by exploding marked blocks of gun cotton flat plates of wrought iron have been described by Mr. C. E. Monroe. The gun cotton blocks were placed with the marked side down, and the letters stamped in relief appeared in relief on the iron after explosion, while, on the other hand, the letters depressed in the gun cotton were also depressed on the iron plates.

Arkansas Traveler.

Water of the Thames.
The average Englishman is beginning vaguely to suspect that the water of the river Thames is not so pure as it might be. A correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph sends that journal a letter of about fifty words written with the sediment of three ounces of Thames water, taken from near the Naval college at Greenwich—New York Tribune.

The Sewer Pipe Industry.
The center of the sewer pipe industry of the United States is in northeastern Ohio, where there are immense and almost inexhaustible clay banks, from which the pipe is made.—New York Tribune

Few Steamboat Explosions.
Steamboat explosions occur once now where they occurred five times ten years ago. The employment of professional engineers is attributed as the cause of this improvement. Once it was the custom to employ any one who could keep the signal bells.—Chicago Times.

Courts 2nd Saturday in each mo

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS are used in the treatment of all diseases of the horse and cattle. They are made of pure ingredients and are of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the horse and cattle. They are made of pure ingredients and are of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the horse and cattle. They are made of pure ingredients and are of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the horse and cattle.

HIRSCHBERG'S IMPROVED DIAMOND SPECTACLES

HIRSCHBERG'S IMPROVED DIAMOND SPECTACLES are made of the finest materials and are of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the eye. They are made of pure ingredients and are of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the eye. They are made of pure ingredients and are of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the eye.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the eye. It is made of pure ingredients and is of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the eye. It is made of pure ingredients and is of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the eye. It is made of pure ingredients and is of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the eye.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S 3 SHOE

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Baldwell & Johnston, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Baldwell & Johnston, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, are located in Jacksonville, Ala. They are of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the eye. They are made of pure ingredients and are of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the eye.

WANTED TO BUY a forty acre tract of good land

WANTED TO BUY a forty acre tract of good land, partly wooded, in Calhoun County, Ala. The land should be of good quality and be well situated. The price should be reasonable. The land should be of good quality and be well situated. The price should be reasonable.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE TO CREDITORS: The undersigned, J. G. Harris, of the County of Calhoun, State of Alabama, do hereby give notice to all creditors of the estate of the late J. G. Harris, deceased, to present their claims against said estate within the time specified by law.

MULLER BROS. STEEL PEN

MULLER BROS. STEEL PEN is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the eye. It is made of pure ingredients and is of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the eye. It is made of pure ingredients and is of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the eye.

Established 30 Years. H. A. SMITH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

H. A. SMITH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, is located in Jacksonville, Ala. He is of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the eye. He is made of pure ingredients and is of great value in the treatment of all diseases of the eye.

Bookseller & Music Dealer

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Pianos and Organs

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A DRUGGIST'S MISTAKE.

A Sick Man's Wife Disregards the Druggist's Advice and So Saves the Life of Her Husband.

I am a wood carver by trade and it is out of my line to write letters, but my wife thought it was no more than right that I should let you know what a remedy has done for me, and I think so too.

I live in East 167th street, west of Third avenue, and have lived there for about twenty-three years, where I own a real estate. Up to the time I am about to mention I had been a strong, well man. There was always more or less malaria in the neighborhood, but I had not personally suffered from it. It was in 1880 I had my first attack. It came on as such attacks commonly do, with headache, loss of appetite and ambition, chilly sensations with slight fever afterwards, a disposition to yawn and stretch, and so forth. I was employed at that time at Killian & Brothers, furniture manufacturers, in West 33d street. I hoped the attack would wear off, but as it didn't, I consulted a well-known and able physician in Meriden, Conn., who gave me a quinine and told me what to do. I can sum up the first four and a half or five years of my experience in a few words. Occasionally I was laid up for a day or two, but on the whole I stuck to my work. I kept taking quinine in the proper doses from year to year, and kept on getting weaker and weaker, slowly but surely, all the time. My trouble was now well defined and its symptoms were steady and regular. I had dumb ague in its worst form, and it was grinding me down in spite of all that I could do or the doctor could do. It held me in a grip of fire in a burning coal mine. The poison had gone all through and over me and nothing was able to touch it. I was fast losing flesh and strength, and about March, 1884, I knocked off work entirely and went home to be nursed. I was so weak that I could not get up, and I was so weak that I could not get up, and I was so weak that I could not get up.

From 175 pounds (my proper weight) I ran down to 97 pounds—the weight of a light girl—and was scarcely better than a skeleton. I had taken a halibut and a cod liver oil and a lot of other things, but I was still a skeleton. I had taken a halibut and a cod liver oil and a lot of other things, but I was still a skeleton. I had taken a halibut and a cod liver oil and a lot of other things, but I was still a skeleton.

On the strength of this I gave up the use of quinine altogether, and made up my mind to do nothing more and take my chances. Three weeks afterwards—about the last of May—my wife saw an advertisement of Kaskine in a New York paper. She told me of it. I said: "Stuff and nonsense! it can't do me any good." But she went to a druggist's, nevertheless, to get it. The druggist advised her against Kaskine; he said it was nothing but sugar, that she ought not to throw away her money on it. He said he didn't keep it, but could get it if she insisted on having it. Turning away in disgust my wife spoke to our neighbor, Mr. A. G. Haganwald, who got her a bottle at a drug store in Sixth avenue.

Almost against my will, and without the least faith in Kaskine taking it. In one week I was better. I began to sleep. I stopped "seeing ghosts." I began to have an appetite and to gain strength. This was now the first of June, 1886, and by the end of that month I was back at my bench at C. P. Smith's saw and planing factory in 116th street, where I work now.

Since then I have never lost a day from sickness. Taking Kaskine only, about forty pellets in four equal doses a day, I continued to gain. The malaria appeared to be killed in my system, and now I feel as good as new. I am strong, healthy and my old strength to labor. I am an astonished man to myself and to my friends, and if Kaskine did not do this I don't know what did. The only greater thing it could do would be to bring a dead man to life.

630 East 15th Street, New York. For the absolute truth of the above statement I refer to the following gentlemen, who are personally acquainted with the facts: Mr. Alexander Wain, 626 15th St.; Mr. George Seaman, 158th street and Courtlandt avenue; Mr. A. Mochman, 154th street and Courtlandt; Mr. P. F. Vaughn, 15th street and Courtlandt; Mr. John Lunny, 630 East 15th street; Mr. John Keshaw, 134 15th street; and many others. I will also reply to letters of inquiry. We admit that the fact is a thoroughly established one, and we further submit that when druggists turn away customers by falsifying the character of a remedy because they do not happen to have it on hand, they do a great wrong. If the druggist's advice and sent elsewhere for the remedy he would without doubt have been in his grave. Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application. Price, 64¢ per bottle, or 6 bottles, \$3.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

The Kaskine Company, 54 Warren Street, New York.

NEVER TROUBLE TROUBLE.

My good man is a clever man, which no one will deny; He knows how to plot and plan, and he knows how to win. He knows how to win, and he knows how to win, and he knows how to win, and he knows how to win.

A holiday we never fix, but we are sure to win; And when the day is over at six, he knows it won't remain. He knows it won't remain, and he knows it won't remain, and he knows it won't remain, and he knows it won't remain.

SHORT TALKS.

The impression has been made some how that Gov. Gordon was a high tariff man. In a recent letter, which has been published, he distinctly states that he is in sympathy with Senator Colquitt on the question of a revision of the tariff. In short, he is what the protectionists are pleased to term a free trader. The Macon Telegraph, an influential paper of Georgia has changed from the advocacy of a high protective tariff paper to a tariff reform paper. These straws indicate that the flop of the Constitution from tariff reform to protective tariff principles has not converted Georgia to that way of thinking.

The weight of opinion seems to be against Miss Emma Abbott, the opera singer, who rose in the McKendree church at Nashville and rebuked the minister for what she considered too severe strictures on her profession. No one blames her for standing up in defence of her own purity of character and that of many of her distinguished sisters in the profession; but they think she should have chosen another mode and another place for this. The Nashville papers were open to her and she could have expressed herself through them.

The gubernatorial canvass in Louisiana between McEnery and Nichols has grown very warm, and our Louisiana exchanges are full of charges and counter charges. The factions devoted to each show the opposing candidates both to be not overly good men; when the probability is that they are both pure, patriotic and honest men. They certainly are among the foremost men of the State, and it goes little to the credit of rank and file to prove them otherwise. It has become one of the curses of our elective system that men cannot offer for public office without having their reputations smirched and their motives impeached.

The more they study the returns of the election, the more the Tennessee prohibitionists find they have much to congratulate themselves over. Their defeat was not so overwhelming when the large number of votes polled is considered. All movements like Prohibition grow by agitation and they have reasonable hope of winning in the next fight. There is no denying the fact that Prohibition has gained tremendous strength in the United States in comparatively a short time. This may be accounted for both by reason of a growing moral sentiment throughout the country and the shameless and dangerous adulteration of liquor by manufacturers. Both causes operate to make men desire the prohibition of its sale.

The most dangerous thing now confronting the Prohibition movement is the intolerance of many of its leaders. The lengths to which some men, natural by fanatical, have gone both in the denunciation of men who differ with them and in the severe punishment of others who have violated the prohibition laws, has had a tendency to frighten away many of the conservative men who believe in the employment of moral forces in a Christian way, and drive them into passiveness if not indirect opposition to the movement. The sentence of a young drug clerk to an enormous fine and twenty-three years imprisonment in one of the States, for violations of the prohibition law, has had a tremendous reactionary effect. In this free country the great masses shrink from anything savouring of proscription or persecution. Many men who drink more than is good for them support the prohibition movement.

Violent and fanatical prohibition speakers who take pains in their addresses to hold the weaknesses of these otherwise good men up to the scorn and reprobation of the world, and apply to them the lowest and most intemperate form of abuse are little calculated to draw such men into the support of any cause they advocate.

The temperance cause will triumph in this country if it avoid politics and fanaticism. Otherwise it will fail.

Another Editor's Testimony. Ringworm has broken out on me every summer for four years. Three years ago a large sore formed on the back of my neck that became the size of a silver dollar. It finally spread all around my nose and would not dry up. Last summer I took several bottles of S. S. S., which soon permanently dried up the sore, and I have had no eruption since.

STEEL MAKING.

By means of Mr. Reese's basic process, any and all kinds of iron may be used, as he dephosphorizes the metal by acidizing the phosphorus into phosphoric acid, and depositing it in lime, thus making a phosphate of lime for fertilizing the land, thus producing the most pure steel from the common ores which surround Chattanooga.

In making a ton of steel by the basic process, 150 pounds of phosphoric acid is produced, which is worth six cents per pound; in other words, in making every ton of steel, Mr. Reese produces 750 pounds of phosphate which contains 20 per cent. of phosphoric acid, which is now selling at ten cents per pound, but which he proposes to sell at six cents per pound, which will make \$9 he will get for the phosphorus he takes out of every ton of steel made.

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Mr. Reese says that there is not going to be much competition between localities, but it will be a battle of the processes, and the acid process must go. Mr. Reese is now making a thorough investigation of the ores of the South from Lynchburg, Va., to Birmingham, Ala., and has spent some time at the Canby mines. In answer to the question how he proposes to use the ores that did not contain sufficient phosphorus to make the 150 pounds of phosphoric acid to the ton, he replied that he had a mine in the South which contains 31 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 42 per cent. of iron, and he would use sufficient of the latter to raise the phosphorus up to the desired standard. If as Mr. Reese claims, the phosphate made from a ton of steel will sell at from \$5 to \$10, we are certainly entering upon a battle of the processes.

One of the latest freaks of military science is the training of watch dogs for sentry duty. The French war minister has given orders that dogs shall be tried in connection with advance post duty and taught to bark at the approach of an enemy or stranger. Dogs are also to be used as scouts, and if they prove useful are to be attached to all the line regiments and stationed regularly with double sentries. "Letting loose the dogs of war" thus promises to have a literal as well as a metaphorical meaning.

A little son of Mr. Joe Henderson near Edwinstown, Cleburne county, was smothered to death a few days ago in a cotton house. He had been making holes in the cotton and jumping in them, and it is thought after getting in one of them the cotton fell upon him and smothered him to death.

MARRIED COUPLES ELOPE.

An Exchange of Partners—Unexpected Meeting—A Singular Affair.

There was a scene at the Union depot last night that beggared description and made the heart of the stoutest quail. On the Atlanta and West Point train was a man and woman who looked uneasy and scanned the faces of every one that passed them by. On the Southbound passenger train of the Louisville & Nashville road were another couple who seemed to have a secret that they could not trust the world with, and looked as though they desired to attract as little attention as possible. But fate was against them. They had to get off to make some inquiries and going to the sitting room came face to face with those they had left behind. It seems that the husband of one of the women had run away with the other man's wife, and the other man had done likewise and skipped with the first culprit's wife.

They were on their way to the far West to start life anew amid fields that were more inviting and forget their youthful vows. The unexpected encounter dazed the elopers and they gazed at one another in a stupefied sort of way for some seconds, no salutations were exchanged; there were no explanations; the situation did not allow it, and one of the couples quietly retired and secured a quiet place where they awaited their train. The Star's informant was unable to learn where the parties were destined. They left on different trains, one going west, the other south. They were from some point in North Georgia, but the exact locality was not ascertained, and had no children. Both couples were well dressed, apparently fairly educated, and all were under forty years of age. The men are good looking and the women rather comely. It appears to have been a change of partners without consultation.—Montgomery Star.

Phenomenal Precocity. "O George!" cried young Mrs. Merry, running to meet her husband at the door. "I've something the best to tell you." "No!" said George. "What is it?" "Why, don't you think—the baby can talk! Yes, sir, actually talk! He's said ever so many things. Come right into the nursery and hear him." George went in. "Now, baby," said mama, persuasively, "talk some for papa." "Say, 'How do you do, papa?'" "Go, go, go, go," says baby. "Hear him!" says mama, ecstatically. "Wasn't that as plain as plain can be?" George says it is and tries to think so too.

"Now say, 'I'm glad to see you, papa.'" "Da, da, bo, bee, boo." "Did you ever?" cried mama. "He can just say everything! Now you precious little honey bunny boy, say, 'Are you well, papa?'" "Boo, da, de, goo, goo." "There it is," said mama. "Did you ever know a child of his age who could really talk as he does? He can just say anything he wants to; can't you, you own dear little darling precious you?" "Goo, goo, dee, di, goo." "Hear that? He says 'Of course I can,' just as plainly as anybody could say it. Oh, George, it really worries me to have him so phenomenally bright. These very brilliant babies nearly always die young."

The Interior Department. "Clarence!" exclaimed his mother, "come to me quickly, dear. How pale you are! How strangely you look! You are ill; I smell tobacco heart." Clarence shook his head and gasped feebly. "None," he said moving away in the direction of the lonely cow barn, "none, tain't my heart. And with white, compressed lips, he was gone behind the barn; not lost, but gone behind, though lost to sight, to memory and other faculties quite altogether perfectly audible.—Exchange.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA. Men's umbrellas are as thin as a cane, and do not look as if they are intended for rain. Very long and narrow pocket-books for women are the very latest fashion in that line. The early purchaser of a sedition garment now is popularly supposed to get the bargain. They tell you at the fashionable shops that "everything will be moire antique this season." Lace lamp shades, with silk fringe half a yard long, are now held to be the most elegant. Women "just from Paris" would have us believe that the bustle is going out of fashion over there. Corduroy in all colors appears to be pretty extensively used in the trimming of out-door costumes. Light blue, white polka-dot cambric handkerchiefs, said to be French, are now worn by the swells. Those who profess to be well informed say the reign of brass for the drawing-room is on the decline. Tripod work-baskets of wicker ware, gilded, are among the pretty things discovered by shoppers. Autumn hats are, if anything, larger, and are to be seen a long fashionable distance with the naked eye. Very pale blue ink is the latest agony, as shown in the dainty notes of fashionable correspondence. Women who dye or powder their hair should have some one inspect the work before they go into the broad daylight. Fashion plates of ball costumes indicate that the alleged human form divine will be as extensively exhibited as last last season. Authorities agree that the new silk hat is a very happy shape and about as becoming and stylish a block as has ever been introduced. Women go into raptures over the new things in jewelry, and well they may, since they are very beautiful. This is especially true of finger rings. Girdles made exclusively of jet are seen. They are both heavy and costly, but these are days when much is sacrificed for fashion and style.

OLDER THAN THE ORELISK. New York Mail. "A fine tree, that?" "Yes, but it is rather young." "Rather young? Why, it is over 300 years old." "That may be," returned the second speaker, who combines with his profession of architecture a profound knowledge of forestry, "but that it is not very old for a tree." "Perhaps not for Europe or Asia, but recollect this is a new country," observed the reporter, who had accompanied him to Central park, where a handsome oak tree attracted their attention. "How old do you think that obelisk is?" inquired the architect. "A little over 3,000 years." "Well, what would you say if I told you that in one of the younger states of the union I had sat under a tree that was full grown and vigorous when the Egyptians were toiling on that shaft?" "I presume I should have to believe you."

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Thus he not only uses all the phosphoric ores, but converts the by-product into the best phosphatic fertilizer ever known. For proof of this, Mr. Reese says we need only read the report of James Henry Smith, commercial agent of the United States, as set forth in the consular reports on commerce and manufactures, 1887, Washington, where it is described as "Thomas' slag."

Mr. Reese says that there is not going to be much competition between localities, but it will be a battle of the processes, and the acid process must go. Mr. Reese is now making a thorough investigation of the ores of the South from Lynchburg, Va., to Birmingham, Ala., and has spent some time at the Canby mines. In answer to the question how he proposes to use the ores that did not contain sufficient phosphorus to make the 150 pounds of phosphoric acid to the ton, he replied that he had a mine in the South which contains 31 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 42 per cent. of iron, and he would use sufficient of the latter to raise the phosphorus up to the desired standard. If as Mr. Reese claims, the phosphate made from a ton of steel will sell at from \$5 to \$10, we are certainly entering upon a battle of the processes.

One of the latest freaks of military science is the training of watch dogs for sentry duty. The French war minister has given orders that dogs shall be tried in connection with advance post duty and taught to bark at the approach of an enemy or stranger. Dogs are also to be used as scouts, and if they prove useful are to be attached to all the line regiments and stationed regularly with double sentries. "Letting loose the dogs of war" thus promises to have a literal as well as a metaphorical meaning.

A little son of Mr. Joe Henderson near Edwinstown, Cleburne county, was smothered to death a few days ago in a cotton house. He had been making holes in the cotton and jumping in them, and it is thought after getting in one of them the cotton fell upon him and smothered him to death.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA. Men's umbrellas are as thin as a cane, and do not look as if they are intended for rain. Very long and narrow pocket-books for women are the very latest fashion in that line. The early purchaser of a sedition garment now is popularly supposed to get the bargain. They tell you at the fashionable shops that "everything will be moire antique this season." Lace lamp shades, with silk fringe half a yard long, are now held to be the most elegant. Women "just from Paris" would have us believe that the bustle is going out of fashion over there. Corduroy in all colors appears to be pretty extensively used in the trimming of out-door costumes. Light blue, white polka-dot cambric handkerchiefs, said to be French, are now worn by the swells. Those who profess to be well informed say the reign of brass for the drawing-room is on the decline. Tripod work-baskets of wicker ware, gilded, are among the pretty things discovered by shoppers. Autumn hats are, if anything, larger, and are to be seen a long fashionable distance with the naked eye. Very pale blue ink is the latest agony, as shown in the dainty notes of fashionable correspondence. Women who dye or powder their hair should have some one inspect the work before they go into the broad daylight. Fashion plates of ball costumes indicate that the alleged human form divine will be as extensively exhibited as last last season. Authorities agree that the new silk hat is a very happy shape and about as becoming and stylish a block as has ever been introduced. Women go into raptures over the new things in jewelry, and well they may, since they are very beautiful. This is especially true of finger rings. Girdles made exclusively of jet are seen. They are both heavy and costly, but these are days when much is sacrificed for fashion and style.

OLDER THAN THE ORELISK. New York Mail. "A fine tree, that?" "Yes, but it is rather young." "Rather young? Why, it is over 300 years old." "That may be," returned the second speaker, who combines with his profession of architecture a profound knowledge of forestry, "but that it is not very old for a tree." "Perhaps not for Europe or Asia, but recollect this is a new country," observed the reporter, who had accompanied him to Central park, where a handsome oak tree attracted their attention. "How old do you think that obelisk is?" inquired the architect. "A little over 3,000 years." "Well, what would you say if I told you that in one of the younger states of the union I had sat under a tree that was full grown and vigorous when the Egyptians were toiling on that shaft?" "I presume I should have to believe you."

The Republican.

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements \$1 per square, and one inch makes a square. Local notices 10 cents per line.

A runaway couple from Oxford were married in Jacksonville a few days ago by Justice Graham.

Mr. George Allison has sold his place in Nances creek valley to Mr. T. H. Arnett, jr.

Chancery Court opened here Monday and continued three days, Chancellor McSpadden, presiding.

Why suffer from Rheumatism, when you can get a suit of all wool underwear at A. L. Stewart & Bro.

Sheriff Woodruff returned Wednesday from the Atlanta Exposition.

Seed Wheat.

Go to J. N. M. Carpenter's for your seed wheat.

Bishop Wilmer preached at the Episcopal church here Tuesday and Wednesday.

When you want a good suit of clothes go to A. L. Stewart & Bro.

MARRIED—On the 2nd of Oct. by Esq. J. M. Busby, Mr. David Cooke and Miss Etta J. Hicks.

A large stock of gents underwear just received at A. L. Stewart & Bro.

It is said that Mr. Alex. Wood, son of the late Judge A. Wood, will return from Florida to Jacksonville and go into the merchantile business here.

Some negro boys "rocked" the house of a negro woman Tuesday night. Next morning one of them was arrested on warrant, and the others will probably be arrested.

Father Holand, a Catholic priest, well known and highly esteemed by the people of Jacksonville, has recently written a book in reply to the theories of Henry George, which is attracting wide attention.

For a good pair of shoes or boots at a reasonable price, call on A. L. Stewart & Bro.

Mrs. Alexander will move to Anniston, where her brothers are in business. Jacksonville society will feel the loss of this amiable and accomplished lady. Mr. Gaboury rents her residence for the succeeding year.

Mr. John Journey has bought a lot on North Main street, and will at once erect a handsome house upon it. The lumber has all been bought ready dressed at the planing mill. Let other houses go to the supply is not equal to the demand.

When you find the weather cold enough for an overcoat, you will find them good and cheap at Crow Bros.

The memorial window for Miss Weir, the lady who bequeathed several thousand dollars to the Methodist church here, has been received and put in the church. It is tasteful and beautiful. Three other memorial windows will be put in for old members of the church who have gone to a better world.

A beautiful line of new Gings and Prints just received at Crow Bros.

The old court house was sold here by order of the Commissioners court, after due advertisement, Monday the 17th, and was bid off by Judge Thos. A. Walker for himself and Mr. C. D. Martin. It brought \$625.00. The old court house in Jefferson county, a much larger and more costly building sold for about fifteen hundred dollars, and the sale of the old court house here, by comparison, is regarded as a good one.

You will find a large lot of childrens hoods at Crow Bros.

Mr. Jas. E. Watson, over sixty years of age, has made this year by his own labor, four bales of cotton and over three hundred bushels of corn. He makes two bales of this cotton on one acre. This industrious and respected old man sets an example that many stout young men of this county would do well to follow. With such results of labor on Calhoun soil there is no reason why everybody should not have plenty and to spare.

Cotton touched nine cents in Jacksonville this week.

A drove of Texas ponies have been sold here this week.

Mr. G. D. Palmer has shown us 15 ears of corn that was grown under two shucks. That is one shuck encloses 8 ears the other shuck 7 ears. They are a great curiosity. The corn is of the common variety so far as is known.

Dr. J. C. Francis has presented the Methodist church in Jacksonville with an elegant silver communion service. This gift of this honored old citizen and oldest member of the church in this place is highly appreciated by the members of the church.

The day of issue of the Republican has been so changed as to meet all the mails and be distributed throughout the county Saturday. The recent failure of the paper to reach some of the offices at the usual time was the result of a change on mail routes.

Parties who have returned from the Atlanta Exposition describe the crush and mud and general discomfort as surpassing anything imaginable, on the days that the President was there. The city could not entertain her visitors and hundreds of men and ladies tramped the streets all night long in the rain for want of some place to sleep.

Our line of custom made shoes is complete, perfect satisfaction guaranteed at Crow Bros.

Nearly all the specimens of fine iron ore on exhibition at the Land Company office was sent to the State Fair to go into the mineral exhibit made there. On return Mr. Gaboury will go to work to get up a fine cabinet of minerals of this section to remain permanently in the office of the company here. Each specimen will be labelled with the place from which it comes. Here is a fine chance for parties to advertise the mineral resources of their lands. Let every man who has minerals bring specimens to the Land Company office, and select same with care. A great deal of the mere surface ore brought in is not worth showing. To get good specimens people must go below the surface. The advantage of showing good specimens will compensate for the trouble of getting them. The people of this country do not duly appreciate the advantage of advertising their minerals in this way. It may lead to a much better price for their lands than they would otherwise get. Bring in your minerals.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. Walter Dean, Charlie Martin, James Crow, Melvin Carpenter, Gus Stewart and J. M. Vansandt and lady left for the Atlanta Exposition Monday.

Alex Wood and wife of Florida, have come to Jacksonville to live.

Mess. T. H. Clements and S. F. Peace, of Peaceburgh, were in Jacksonville Monday and gave the Republican a call.

The following lawyers from other points attended Chancery court here this session. Messrs. Johnston, Willett, McKleroy, Williams, and Blackburn of Anniston, Messrs. Whiteside and Hanna, of Oxford, Frank Pettus of Selma, Judge Aiken of Gadsden, and Mr. Bowie, of Talladega.

Mr. Gaboury is in Montgomery to place the Jacksonville exhibit at the State Fair. The exhibit will be left permanently in Montgomery as an advertisement of the resources of this immediate section.

Misses Jessie and Julia Clark, two charming young ladies of Selma, who have been visiting relatives in Jacksonville, returned to their home this week.

Mr. Jas. Skelton and wife and Mr. John Y. Henderson and wife left for the Atlanta Exposition Tuesday.

Mr. L. P. Hurter has gone to Montgomery State Fair.

Drs. Crook and Stone attended the State Fair at Montgomery.

Gen. Wm. H. Forney left for Montgomery Wednesday to meet the President.

Miss Ada Nisbet, Mrs. Clara Walker, Mr. Chas. Arnold and Mr. D. Smyly left Wednesday for the Atlanta Exposition.

Mr. Jno. Parker attended the Atlanta Exposition.

Messrs. George Rowan and Henry Edwards left for the Atlanta Exposition Wednesday.

Astonishing Success.

It the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one dose where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggist and dealers, in the United States and Canada. may28ly

A PEN PICTURE.

"October comes! She has been all night upon the river and on the hill tops, seeking a place to begin her autumn painting, and now she sallies forth to brighten up the fading leaves and grasses."

On an evening fair in autumn,
When the winds and waves were still,
And the mists hung low and dreamy
O'er a distant line of hills;
While on all the verdant valleys
Lay the sun like burnished gold,
With a beauty and a glory
That can never be pen told,
I, a solitary wanderer
Through the lone woods took my way,
Flushing now in mystic colors,
Sober brown, and amber gay,
All around, and e'er above me
Was autumn's poem written fair,
Trembling on her scarlet banners,
Wafted on her fragrant air.
Round the hill, and through the valleys
Wound a streamlet on its way,
Like a silver thread of beauty,
Sparkling, rippling, laughing, gay,
O'er moss and shining pebbles,
Till it reached the great old mill
Standing there so grim and stately,
Standing there so quaint and still.
Near a cottage nestled humbly,
With its plumes of dark gray smoke
Curling into wreaths of beauty
Far above the giant oaks;
While the swallows skim so lightly
Through the still and mellow air,
Lending to the scene, enchantment
Like some dream of Eden fair.
From the white daisies full of gleams
I saw the sunbeams of the sun,
And the gray rocks on the hill-sides
Echoed sweet, their notes again.
But the sunlight's golden splendor
Seem was fading from this view,
Leaving us his golden shadows,
And the twilight's purple hue.
And the gleams ceased their labor
Hushed their wild songs in their breast,
Looked with awe upon the "day king"
Dying in the crimson west.
Saw a holy inspiration
Flung all the rest away,
Seemed to lift our souls up higher
To other realms, light and fair.
—State Normal School, Jacksonville, Ala.

IN MEMORY

Of Ora, beloved and infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Nelson who died September 20th 1887, aged two years.

"We mourn because the child is not—
We miss her everywhere;
The clinging arms, the radiant face,
The locks of soft light hair."

Her little restless feet
Made music on the floor;
They ran our opening arms to greet
Alas! they come no more.

But ah! our hearts do not forget,
Though seasons come and go;
Though bright flowers blossom and decay,
Our tears full often flow.

We thought to keep our baby-girl
And guide her tender feet;
We thought we needed her to make
Our household band complete.

But He, who this dear treasure gave,
So wisely far than we;
Although His purposes are veiled
In deepest mystery.

God in unerring love recalled
The dear one He had given;
But surely parents are not poor
Who have a child in heaven.

We mourn and yet we mourn not
Against our Father's will;
His time and ways are always best,
He loves, He loves us still.

Jesus will keep our treasure safe,
His blood atones within;
The dear ones lost shall never tread
The dark by-ways of sin."

A. H. M.

Dedicated to Little Ora Nelson.

Another home left desolate,
For death had entered there
And robbed us of our baby girl,
With yellow, curling hair.

Another little golden head
Gathered into the "Harvest Home,"
Another sweet and lovely flower
Plucked in its beauty and bloom.

We saw not the white-robed angel,
As it entered to bear her away,
But we knew our darling was going,
And Oh how we wished her to stay.

We have laid away the casket
Out of our memory;
Kissed the mute lips, folded the hands,
And closed the eyes so bright.

But the little jewel is not there;
Too bright for a world like this,
She waits for us in heaven to-day,
And will meet us there with a kiss.

None can tell how we miss her,
The pattering of restless feet,
The beautiful face of our baby girl,
The voice so soft and sweet.

There's a little grave on the hill-side,
An empty cradle and chair;
A little dress, a worn out shoe,
And a lock of curling hair.

Sleep on our little Ora,
We hope to meet thee soon,
When God shall dry our weeping eyes,
And death can never come.

We know that what He does is best,
Although He will uplift the veil,
And then how plain 'twill be,
O, pitying Savior, all our hearts
So smelt, with thy love,
And unto us to understand
These chastenings from above.

For Rent.

The Jacksonville Hotel, West side public square, will be rented for one or two years, beginning January 1st 1888. Apply to J. D. HAMMOND, Jacksonville, Ala.

Mill Rock Dressed.

Jonas Aderholt of Jacksonville, controls a patent process for dressing mill rock better and quicker than the old way. Mill rock dressed at a remarkable low price or patent right sold.

JONAS ADERHOLT, Oct 8 3t Jacksonville, Ala.

Dissolution.

The Livery firm of Crook and Privett has been dissolved by mutual consent and stable and stock sold to Messrs. Martin & Wilkerson. All debts due the firm will be collected by Mr. Privett and all liabilities will be assumed by him. The friends of Crook & Privett are requested to patronize Messrs. Martin & Wilkerson. JOE H. PRIVETT, O. S. CROOK.

If you want a good Hat cheap, go to A. L. Stewart & Bro.

Farms for Sale.

Eighty acres on Jacksonville and Possum Shout road. Forty acres on each side dirt road. Cheap. Also 60 to 75 acres bottom and 200 acres in all, 6 miles north Jacksonville and 2 miles from Nisbet's mill. Seventy-five acres in cultivation. Also 80 acres near Weavers station. Large quantities of sand stone on the land. Railroad passes through it. Cheap. For particulars of the above lands apply to Jacksonville Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agency.

When you want a winter Coat call for Stonewall at Crow Bros.

Send To
A. B. FRY'S
FOR
Watches, Jewelry Clocks &c.



Musical Instruments of all kinds, Banjos, Violins, Harps, Accordeons, &c. Watch repairing and engraving done, send your repairing mail or express and the charges for returning will be paid. All Goods warranted as represented and work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Remember

ABE B. FRY'S
Most Reliable Jewelry and Music house in Anniston.
Noble street near 10th oct5t.

Attachment Notice.

A. L. Stewart & Bro.,
F. P. Ledbetter,
State of Alabama, Calhoun county.
In Circuit Court.

It appearing that the above entitled cause was instituted in said Court by the issuance out of an attachment against the defendant F. P. Ledbetter, that said defendant is a non-resident of this State, whose particular place of residence is not known; that said writ of attachment has been by the Sheriff of Calhoun county, Ala., returned to me, the Clerk of said Court, after having been by him executed by levying it upon the following real estate to-wit: A part of the W 1/2 of sec 19, township 13, range 9, east lying and being situated in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama, and known as the Dunlap Scott place, and more particularly described as follows: Beg nning at a hickory tree at the mouth of the lane between the said Scott and Ledbetter land, thence south 56 deg. 10 min. 67 rods to a stake, thence north 84 deg. 30 min. east, 77 rods and 7 links, thence north 5 deg. west 239 rods and 12 links to the hal mile stake on the north side of said sec. 19, thence south 84 deg. 30 min. west along the section line 81 rods, thence south 40 deg. 30 min. west 204 rods to the beginning, containing one hundred and fifty nine and three quarter acres and 31 poles, as the property of said defendant; this is therefore to notify said defendant, that the instance said attachment and the said execution thereof, also that said cause will stand for trial at the term of said Court to be held for said county, at the place of holding the same, on the 20th day of February A. D. 1888. Given under my hand this 12th day of October 1887.
JNO. P. WEAVER,
Circuit Clerk.

Application to Sell Land.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, Oct. 7th 1887.

This day came Mrs. M. C. Price, administratrix of estate of Matthew M. Price, deceased, and filed in Court her application in writing and under oath, praying for an order and decree to sell certain lands of said estate in said application described, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate upon the grounds that the personal property is insufficient therefor. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 21st day of November 1887, be and is hereby appointed the day on which to hear and determine said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested in said land, to appear at the Probate Court of said county, on said 21st day of Nov. 1887, and contest said application if they think proper.

E. F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

THE BIGGEST YET!

J. N. M. CARPENTER,

EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, JACKSONVILLE.

The largest and best selected stock of

Family Groceries,

Confections, Wooden-ware, Hollow-ware, Glass-ware, Crockery, Tobaccoes Cigars of best brands and

EVERYTHING

Kept in a first-class, large and fully stocked Family Grocery Store, at price that will astonish the natives for cheapness.

Country Produce Bought & Sold.

Give him a call before buying your goods. He will not be undersold by any house in the county.

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest!!

We have just received a full stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

SUCH AS
Ham, Bacon, Flour, Meal, Rice, Grits, Hominy, Oat and Graham Flakes, Graham Flour, Sugar, Brown, Light Brown, Granulated, Loaf and Pulverized, Coffee, Parched and Green, Tea, Black, Green and Mixed, Sardines, Oysters, Salmon, Chip Beef, Corned Beef, Canned Peaches, Pears, Pine Apples &c.

WOODEN WARE,

BROOMS, BASKETS &C.

HARDWARE,

Class Ware, Queens Ware &c.

Wagons, Buggies and Harness.

BAGGING AND TIES THIS SEASON.

Goods to the amount of \$1 delivered free of charge within the corporate limits. We want 100 dozen Eggs, 200 Chickens, 30 pounds of Butter. We are anxious to please. Call and examine our stock. Respectfully,
J. T. NUNNELLY & J. J. SKELTON.

Livery and Sale Stable,

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors,

Elegant vehicles. Good horses, careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock bought at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times.

NUNNELLY & SKELTON,

UNDERTAKERS

Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes &c. Prompt attention will be given to all orders. Place of business East side of public square, Jacksonville, Ala.
sept19t

A. L. STEWART AND BROTHER

General Merchandise,

Dry Goods, Notions,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gents' Ready-Made CLOTHING,

BAGGING AND TIES,

FLOUR, MEAT, MEAL, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, SYRUP, FINE CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO, CROCKERY, TIN-WARE, AND EVERYTHING KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT AT

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

E. G. MORRIS & SONS

MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA.
Founders and Machinists and Practice Mi-wrights.

MORRIS TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured.

Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Pulleys, Cearing, Belting Couplings Shafting &c.

EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE

Our Mr. E. G. Morris, senior member of the firm, has an experience of forty-three years as a practical mill-wright and has given the highest satisfaction wherever he has undertaken work. The firm will take contracts to build or repair Mills and other Water Powers generally. Estimates furnished for new work or repairs on application. Our Wheel as to its durability, efficiency and simplicity of parts. It is composed of very few pieces and is cheaper than any other first-class wheel on the market. All work given us, pushed to completion with dispatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders and correspondence solicited.

NOTICE NO. 6703.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. Sep. 29 1887.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Court at Jacksonville, on Nov. 12 1887, viz: James W. Connelley, Homestead 12500 E 1/2 Sec. 18, T. 12 N. 3 E. Sec. 34 T. 12 N. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land viz: Noah Stykes, A. J. Bagwell, E. M. Bold, Chas. Martin all of Martin's Roads, Ala.

oct 8-16 J. G. HANES, Register.

G. J. BRIANT, Rome Ga.

G. J. Briant sells Cincinns Beer by the keg or bottle. When you want any send your orders to him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant gives special attention to C. O. D. orders. When you want a jug of any kind of whiskey send to him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., wants you boys in the dry counties to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

Application to Sell Land.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Oct. 1st, A. D. 1887.

This day came J. J. Pinson, Guardian of Mollie Pinson, a minor, and filed in court his application in writing and under oath, praying for an order and decree to sell certain lands in said application described, belonging to his said ward, for the purpose of paying a debt against said land and for the support of his ward, on the grounds that said ward owns no other property.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 12th day of November, 1887, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested to appear at the office of the Probate Judge of said county in the court house on said 12th day of Nov. 1887, and contest said application if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

B. F. Wilson,

TALLADEGA, ALA.
Will practice in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun and all surrounding counties. feb1887

Application to Sell Land.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Oct. 1st, A. D. 1887.

This day came S. D. G. Brothers, Administrator of the estate of Elisha V. Weaver, deceased, and filed in court his application in writing and under oath, praying for an order and decree to sell certain lands of said estate in said application described, for the purpose of paying off the debts of said estate, on the grounds that the personal property is insufficient therefor. It is therefore ordered by the court that the 11th day of November, 1887, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested to be and appear at the office of the Judge of Probate of said county in the court house, on said 11th of November, 1887, and contest said application if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

State Normal SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

This school, established for the training of teachers, opened with enlarged faculty and increased facilities. In connection with the Normal Department, and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary, secondary, and academic instruction is open to all students, both Vocal and Instrumental, and Art, are taught by first-class instructors.

At the beginning of the Winter term, Jan. 2d, 1888, a complete commercial course will be established.

FACULTY:
C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
J. GOODYKOOTZ, Psychology and Pedagogics.

L. G. HAMES, English and Mathematics.
MISS EFFIE MCCOMBS, Natural Sciences, English and Education.

MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.
MISS MARIE DUPLISSIS, Music.

MISS ELLA MCCOMBS, Art.
J. J. MCKEE, Penmanship.

RATES OF TUITION.
Normal Department \$1.00 per month
Primary Department 1.50 " "
Fourth and Third Classes 2.00 " "
Second and First Classes 2.50 " "
College Department 3.00 " "
Sophomore Class 3.50 " "
Junior and Senior Classes 4.00 " "
Instrumental Music 3.50 " "
Art 2.50 to \$4.00 " "

For catalogue, address:
C. B. GIBSON, A. M.,
aug13t President Faculty

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of one ven. ex. issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 4th day of October, 1887, and to me directed, in favor of E. G. Robertson, and against Ben Mount, I will proceed to sell at public outcry on Monday, the 7th day of November, 1887, bet r: the court house door in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, to the highest bidder for cash within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate to-wit: S 1/2 of S 1/2 of N 1/2 Sec 36 east of the east end of section 25, township 13 range 9 east, said lands lying in Calhoun county, Alabama, and sold as the property of Ben Mount to satisfy said ven. ex.
This Oct. 5, 1887.
M. W. WOODRUFF,
oct8-16 Sheriff.

COMER & TRAPP,

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED TENNESSEE WAGONS AND DANIEL PRATT GINS,
Bagging and Ties a Specialty. Try us Before Buying, and Ship us Your Cotton Next Fall.
Anniston, Alabama.

THE WILD RIDE.

There in my heart, I hear in its ominous pulse
All day, the commotion of many, many horses.
All night, from their cells, the importunate
tramping and neighing.
Towards and laments fall back; but alert to the
night, grim, and aloof, vault the weather
men, calloping legion.
With a stirrup cup each to the one precious
man that loves him.
The road is there, a dread, over crags and
meadows.
There are shapes by the way, there are things
that appeal to sense:
Waves of light, and our souls are
but bent on the riding.
I hear in my heart, I hear in its ominous pulse,
All day, the commotion of many, many horses.
All night, from their cells, the importunate
tramping and neighing.
We leap to a land of no name, out riding the
storm.
Thou leader, O God! All's well with thy troops
that follow.
—Louis Imogen Guiney in The Century.

WHEN "OLE MARSTER" DIES.

"Young Marster" in Possession of His Inheritance.
Then some day "ole marster" dies, and the negroes, one by one, young and old, file into the darkened parlor to take a last look at his quiet face. He had his furrowed brow, "ole marster" had, and his eyes, which God forgave! Today he will be buried, and to-morrow "young marster" will inherit his saddle horse and ride out into the fields.
Thus he has come into possession of his negroes. Among them are a few whose working days are over. These are to be kindly cared for, decently buried. Next are the active laborers, and the generation of children. He knows them all by name, capacity, and disposition; is bound to them by lifelong associations; hears their communications and complaints. When he goes to town, he is charged with commissions, makes purchases with their money. Considering the course of his father, he sets about doing for them what is best under the circumstances—making them capable, contented workmen. There shall be special training for special aptitude. One shall be made a blacksmith, a second a carpenter, a third a collector of shoes. All the general industries of the farm, education shall not be lacking. It is claimed that a Kentucky negro invented the hemp brake. As a result of this effective management, the southern planter, looking northward, will pay him a handsome premium for the blue grass sward. He will have no white overseer. He does not like the type of man. Besides, one is not needed. Uncle Tom served his father in this capacity; let him be.
Suppose, now, that among his negroes he finds a lad one. What shall he do with him? Keep him? Keeping him makes him worse, and moreover, he corrupts the others. Set him free? That is to put a reward upon evil. Sell him to his neighbors? They don't want him. If they did, he wouldn't sell him to them. He sells him into the south. This is a statement, not an apology. Here, for a moment, one touches the terrible subject of the internal slave trade. Negroes were sold from Kentucky into the southern market because, as has just been said, they were bad, or by reason of the law of partible inheritance, or as was the case with Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom, under testament of debt. Of course, in many cases, they were sold cruelly and cruelly; but these, however many, were not enough to make the internal slave trade more than an incidental and subordinate feature of the system. The belief that negroes in Kentucky were regularly bred and reared for the southern market is a mistake, one.—James Lane Allen in The Century.

The Invention of Shorthand.

There has been held in London during the week an international shorthand congress, which assembled to celebrate the jubilee of Isaac Pitman's system of phonography and the tercentenary of the stenographic method of reporting, which originated with Dr. Timothy Bright. Bright's "Characteristica" published in 1587, seems to have been the earliest English manual of shorthand, and it had numerous successors, none of which ever became popular, however. Till Pitman hit on the phonetic principle as the basis of stenography. It has recently been ascertained that the credit of inventing the first system of shorthand writing by sound belongs to the Rev. Phineas Bailey, a native of New Hampshire, who had settled in Vermont, and published in a book setting forth his system in 1819. This was six years before Mr. Pitman's "Stenographic Sound-Hand" saw the light, but to the latter is nevertheless accorded the credit of being the father of modern shorthand.—The Epoch.

"Goth" on Journalism and Literature.

Literature as a profession has no existence in America. I have been connected with papers for thirty years, and once thought that writing for the press and literature ran in the same direction. It is not so, and the lines, though in appearance coincidental, are yet in reality widely separated. Literature can in this country be only the profession of the man of leisure. For the hardworking and aspiring young man, whose capital is his brains, literature means hardly a competence, while the press means in comparison affluence. A good story printed in book form will not bring much, but sold to a paper will command a greater price and be wider read. When once engaged in writing for the press, even men of great talent seldom leave that occupation to write books, for the remuneration for newspaper writing will always be greater than those of literature.—San Francisco Call Interview.

Sherman's "Flying Column."

Cock fighting became one of the pastimes of the "Flying Column." Many fine birds were brought in by our forces. These found deficient in courage and skill quickly went to the stew pan in company with the modest barnyard fowl, but those of redoubtable valor won an honored place and name and were to be seen riding proudly on the front seat of an artillery caisson or carried tenderly under the wing of a flying soldier.—Capt. Daniel Coffey in The Century.

A DELINQUENT ELEPHANT.

A Sight at the Palace of Mandalay—A Beast in Disgrace.
Many were the sights I witnessed in and out of the palace of Mandalay, but nothing struck my attention so much as the number of trained elephants, lately belonging to the deposed monarch, and the splendid mangers in which they were located, and my surprise was still more increased when I was introduced to and entered into conversation with the gentleman who presided over this extensive establishment. He turned out to be a real native of the Isle of Wight. The white or mouse colored elephant was of course, but "how are the mighty fallen." He was no longer in a magnificent pavilion, alone in his grandeur, surrounded by many servants of the king; on the contrary, he was in a stall like the rest of the beasts, and if anything, less noticed than the rest of his brethren. One more anecdote about this wonderful beast, and I have done with elephants. Shortly before our arrival one of these animals had greatly disgraced himself by refusing to carry a certain weight of goods which had been piled on his back. There is the regulation weight, and the beast knows to a nicety what he ought to carry, and if any one of the mahouts attempt to put a surplus amount on his or their backs it is immediately shot onto the ground. The animal in question had been duly laden with a weight which was under the regulation scale, but although it had been twice weighed, as Mrs. Comp would say, before his own eyes, he still refused to carry it. This was too much for even his indulgent driver, so he accordingly reported, and just as we arrived he was about to be tried for his extraordinary and obstinate conduct.
Several elephants were led out into a large courtyard, forming a kind of circle round the delinquent, who seemed already to feel his position acutely, for he glanced anxiously from time to time at his mahout, who was visibly affected and who stood at his head. A karee presided over the court martial and read aloud the charges against the offender, the delinquents which constituted the jury apparently listening with great attention. After the statement was finished and the mahout examined, who, by the way, gave his evidence with great reluctance, the karee decided that the case had been wisely postponed, and the culprit was adjourned to the punishment of twenty strokes. Upon the announcement of the verdict the jury marched in a most solemn manner to a distant part of the yard and returned with a switch about as large as a fair sized scaffold pole. In the meantime the mahout had been addressing the offender, who was now weeping copiously, large drops of tears falling from his eyes, and occasionally a shrill and peculiar sound issued from his capacious throat.
The executors of the law were at hand and stood about twelve to fourteen feet apart, each balancing with peculiar skill a large bundle of birch twigs. The culprit was led up to the place, and as he passed number one there was a sound heard which resembled somewhat a sharp clap of thunder: it was the first blow delivered by the dread myrmidons of the law. The blow was followed by a sharp, shrill scream, although there was evidently as much of the part of the culprit to suppress any exhibition of pain. This punishment continued until the whole of the sentence had been carried out. Although I felt considerable sympathy with the unfortunate delinquent, I was at the same time intensely amused at the thorough business of the scene, which these ministers of justice carried out with the precision of a machine. Each elephant determined to administer a heavy amount of punishment than his neighbor, and the sky twinkled in the eye as the blow was delivered was a sight to see.—Primrose Magazine.

Cleopatra's Needles.

The pair of obelisks—one in London and the other in New York city—were erected by Thothmes III, in Heliopolis, before the Temple of the Sun—about 1600 B. C. They were three centuries later removed from Heliopolis by Ramesses II, and set up in front of Casar's temple, which they flanked. When his name was changed to "Cleopatra's Needles," when his name was changed, Ramesses II caused his name and titles to be inscribed upon the obelisk on each side of the inscription of his renowned ancestor, Thothmes III. One of these obelisks was removed to London in 1878, and the other was brought to the United States, and erected on its pedestal in Central Park in January, 1881. Its height, including its base on which it stands, is eighty feet, and its weight, with pedestal and foundation, 712,000 pounds. It is red granite from the quarries of Syene.—C. P. C. in Magazine of American History.

Boxes in a Theatre.

I could never understand why people choose boxes in a theatre. Their object is certainly not to see and enjoy the play, because one does not need to go into a box a second time to arrive at the conclusion that that is impossible. There are defects on the stage, but of them, and a person perched in a box cannot avoid seeing them, and marking them, too; that is, unless he is admiring the audience, or in case the spectator is a woman, she wants to see if the audience is admiring her. I say there are defects on the stage, and we add that there is not a company without them. Mine has them, and I am free to admit it. And yet local managers think they are doing something nice when they rush a newspaper critic into their box. They, of all others, should have learned that a perfect play seen from in front is not perfect seen from a box.—Manager in Globe-Democrat.

The Antique Pigtail.

A curious evidence of the antiquity and permanence of a Chinese fashion is the presence of a newly discovered Hittite seal, found near Tarsus, of figures with that quasi-Mongolian appendage, the pigtail, one of these being apparently eagle-headed deity. The same appendage is to be seen on some of the monuments which the British museum obtained from the reputed site of Carchemish; and the Khita warriors are depicted as similarly adorned on the Egyptian painting of Abu Simbel. It appears the pigtail was imported on China by the Manchus.—Detroit Free Press.

Arrow Throwing in Yorkshire.

A "Yorkshireman" sends the following description of the game of throwing the Yorkshire arrow, which consists in throwing an arrow the greatest distance, and not in aiming at a mark, the ground from the standpoint being measured out into paces, each twenty yards apart, radiating from the center of the ground, and which are generally marked by small branches or twigs stuck into the ground and called "scores"; the one throwing the most "scores" winning the match, say, out of about thirty or forty throws. The arrow is not a javelin or assegai, but very similar to the arrow used in modern archery, though without any feathers at the base or metal at the point. It is generally made of light soft wood, varying in length from two to three feet, according to the fancy of the thrower. It is rather thicker at the point than the base, and sometimes is made of two different kinds of wood, being made of the point and willow for the base. The method of throwing is as follows: The thrower takes a stout piece of whipcord about a yard and a half in length, a knot being tied at one end so as to form a "button," round which the cord is "hitched" after having been passed round the base of the arrow, and is then brought down to the point, which the thrower holds in his hand. The arrow is perfectly tight and the "button," or knot, at the end of the cord is released in the act of throwing. The thrower then covers the point of the cord round his hand in order to get a better grip, and taking a few yards, as a bowler does, he would throw a ball or stone, he would throw the arrow, and the cord slipping from the arrow and over the knot as soon as the arrow is released. A really expert thrower will generally throw in a match at least from nine to eleven "scores"—i. e. 180 to 220 yards—every throw, his best efforts reaching as high as thirteen or fourteen "scores."—St. James Gazette.

Purification of Drinking Water.

The use of alum to clear muddy water has long been known, but Professor Leeds, in the course of an investigation on an outbreak of typhoid fever at Mount Holly, N. J., discovered another value in its use which may be very important. He found that the water which was supplied to the inhabitants of Mount Holly was swarming with bacteria, about fifteen drops being capable of forming 8,100 colonies of these microscopic germs when spread upon a suitable surface. He tried the experiment of adding a minute amount of alum to this water in the proportion of only half a grain to a gallon, and found that not only was the dirt and coloring matter precipitated, but that instead of the 8,100 colonies of bacteria, it contained only 80, and these were all of a large form. On filtering the water through two thicknesses of filtering paper he found that the filtered water contained no bacteria, but was "sterile" as if it had been boiled, and prolonged life. This amount of alum is so small as to be evident to the taste, and is not harmful to the health. If his observations shall remain unrefuted, they may form a valuable method of purifying polluted drinking water.—New York Post.

How to Taste.

Strictly speaking, the tip of the tongue can only taste at all. If you put a small drop of honey or oil of bitter almonds on that part of the mouth you will find, no doubt to your great surprise, that it produces no effect of any sort; you only taste it when it begins slowly to diffuse itself and reaches the true tasting region in the middle distance. But if you put a little cayenne or mustard on the same part you will find that it bites you immediately—the experiment should be tried sparingly—while if you swallow it almost without noticing the pungency of the stimulant. The reason is that the tip of the tongue is supplied only with the nerves which are really nerves of touch, not nerves of taste; proper—they belong to a totally different main branch, and they go to a different center in the brain, together with the very similar threads which supply the nose. If it is for mustard and pepper. That is why the smell and taste of pungent substances are so much alike; everybody must have noticed a good sniff at a mustard pot producing almost the same irritating effects as an incautious mouthful.—Boston Journal.

Humor at an Inquiry.

There is a tale of somebody who refused to enter the water until he could swim, and this personage was generally cited as an example of the muddled head. No one could suppose for an instant that twelve hundred soldiers of Merry England could possibly be victims of that complaint; but the coincidence is odd. A jury, assembled at Barnes, in returning a verdict in a case of this kind, was requested the coroner to appeal to the Thames Conservancy by a bylaw, "making it an offense punishable by fine for a boatman to let a boat on hire to inexperienced persons." The unfortunate man to put each applicant under examination to assure himself that he knows the stern from the bow and pronounces it "stern"—distinguishes between shipping and feathering oars, and can tell a boatload from a punt pole.—London Standard.

The Car in Which Lincoln Rode.

The car in which Abraham Lincoln made the journey from Buffalo to Albany on his way to Washington for his first inauguration is still running on the Auburn branch of the New York Central railroad. The ceiling is decorated with the national flag, and at one end is a portrait of Lincoln and at the other one of Washington. The car, now known as No. 340, was new in February, 1861, and was decorated for the purpose of carrying the president. It is still in good condition and runs regularly.—Chicago News.

A Lock of Washington's Hair.

A woman in Dalton, Ga., has a breast-pin containing a lock of hair which is said to have been cut from the head of George Washington. The pin is oval in shape, of old yellow gold, and within a circle of diamonds is the lock of hair.

MASTER OF THE HOUNDS.

Qualifications of the Successful Huntman—Tantalizing the Pack—"Blood."
If a hunter is sufficiently versed in the craft and has the physical strength, as well as devotion to the cause, to go through the fatigue—and it is very considerable—of drawing covers (by far the most wearisome part of the whole business), halting his hounds away to their fox, cheering them in chase, as well as always being close to them during a run, he will do well to hunt them himself; but it is a task of all things that demands endurance, patience, keenness, in constant effort, and above all, in order to be successful, an intuitive, inborn knowledge of hunting. He must, moreover, or at least he ought to, spend a great deal of his time in his kennels, often draw out the hounds to feed, walk them out in the airing meadow, and in every way so familiarize himself with them that they know him, and in his power to guide or help them, which is indispensable to sport. Above all, if he is as anxious to sport as they are themselves, and if, when he has his fox in hand, more especially at the end of a hard run or a long day, he breaks him up in style, making the very most of the opportunity, and tantalizing them with the expected worry till they are almost frantic.
To see a master or huntsman holding his fox high in air, a big dog pack in front of him, every hound mad with expectation and baying with that savage, angry note only heard when they are about to cut him, and then with a foot or "Wharry, dilly, dilly!" dash the fox into their faces, to be torn in an instant into a "hundred tatters of brown"—this sight is enough to stir even a timid spirit, and make it feel there is something in fox hunting. There is a great deal of moonshine talked about "blood," but blood is not just as fast whether they kill or not. It is then insisted to close, to drive their hardest on the scent, according as it serves them—and it makes no difference to them whether they have broken up a brace of foxes in the morning or not, as to how they will settle to their afternoon fox. The primary business of the huntman is to be to kill the fox, or to drive him to the point where he is to be killed, and to do this he must be much more to sport; and if we were master of any hunt servants who used unfair means, such as heading him back into their mouths at the end of a covert, they would not do it a second time and stay with us.
"Blood" is a mania with many good men, but most of all it is carried to excess in the cubbing season. From the gaining of September, often a fortnight earlier, for several weeks, the practice is to take out about thirty couples of hounds, the majority being old, or "working" ones, at daylight, throw them into some small spinney or other place where there is known to be a fox, and then to "drop" a brace or less of the unbroken youngsters before they have ever heard the sound of horn or hound. What young hounds want to learn first and foremost is to put their noses down and hunt a line by scent; and they are certainly not likely to do this by being sent to cut him, and then to be sent to the cubbing season. 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ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

FOOTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

FOOTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS are used in time of war, and in the most difficult cases, and are the only powders that will cure the most stubborn cases of mange, scab, and all other skin diseases. They will cure the most stubborn cases of mange, scab, and all other skin diseases. They will cure the most stubborn cases of mange, scab, and all other skin diseases.

HIRSCHBERG'S IMPROVED DIAMOND SPECTACLES
EYE GLASSES.
PAT. JULY 1879.
For Sale by ROWAN, DEAN & CO., Jacksonville, Ala.

ELLY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM
Cures Catarrh of the Head, Throat, Lungs, and Bladder.
It is a powerful remedy for all cases of Catarrh, and is the only one that will cure the most stubborn cases. It is the only one that will cure the most stubborn cases.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE
The only \$3 shoe that is made in the United States. It is the only one that is made in the United States. It is the only one that is made in the United States.

Caldwell & Johnston, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Anniston, Alabama.
Aug. 27th.

WILLER BROS. STEEL PEN
THE BEST IN USE.
When not for sale by local dealers, we will mail to leading cities in 15 days, 1 dozen each, for \$1.25.

Established 30 Years. H. A. SMITH, ROME, GEORGIA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Bookseller & Music Dealer.
School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Scrap books, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pencil, etc. Immense stock Wall Paper, Bordering and Room Decorations direct from the manufacturer, samples sent on application.

Pianos and Organs.
Special Agents for Chickering, Mathuseth, Bent & Arion Pianos, and Packard, Bay State and Mason & Hamlin Organs for cash or on installment plan.

Insolvent Notice.
And Notice of Final Settlement.
STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.
In Probate Court for said County, special term, Oct. 28th 1887.
Whereas, at this term of the Court the Estate of D. A. Cary, deceased, was by order of said Court declared insolvent, and at the same time a further order was made by said Court, requiring S. D. W. Brothers, administrators of said estate, to appear in said Probate Court, at a regular term thereof, to be held on Monday the 14th day of November, 1887, and make settlement of his accounts as such administrators of said insolvent estate. Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate, and all others interested in the same, to appear at said term of said Court, on the 14th day of November, 1887, in the court house of said county, and contest said settlement, if they think proper, and also nominate a future administrator if they deem it necessary.

FAITH CURE FAIRLY BEATEN.

Chaplain Hall writes the following remarkable letter:
From Dr. Henry F. J. Rogers.
For many years my wife had been the victim of nervous dyspepsia, of the chronic, distressing and apparently incurable type from which so many of our sex suffer, languish and die. It was all the worse because the tendency to it was inherited. She had been under the systematic treatment of many of the best physicians in New York and Brooklyn and elsewhere for twenty years with only temporary relief. In fact, there were few, if any, kinds of food that did not distress her, so diseased, sensitive and torpid were all the organs of digestion. The usual symptoms of dyspepsia, with its concomitant ailments, were all present—bad taste in the mouth, dull eyes, cold feet and hands, the sense of a load upon the stomach, tenderness, great weakness, indigestion, giddiness, great weakness and prostration, and fugitive pains in the sides, chest and back. I have often risen in the night and administered stimulants merely for the sake of the slight and transient relief they gave.

Intermittent malarial fever set in, complicating the case and making every symptom more pronounced and intense. By this time the pneumogastric nerves had become very seriously involved, and she had chronic gastritis, and also what I may be allowed to call chronic intermittent malarial fever all at once. For the latter the physicians prescribed the good, old-fashioned, sheet-anchor remedy, Quinine gradually increasing the dose, until—indeed as it may seem—she actually took thirty grains a day for days in succession. This could not last. The effect of the quinine was, if possible, almost as bad as the twofold disease which was wearing away her strength and her life. Quinine poisoning was painfully evident, but the fever was there still. Almost every day there came on the characteristic chill and racking headache, followed by the usual weakness and collapse.

About this time I met socially my friend Mr. Norton, a member of the firm of Chauncey Titus & Company, brokers, of Albany, who, on hearing from me these facts, said: "Why, I have been through almost the same thing, and have got over it." "What cured you?" I asked eagerly. "Kaskine," he said, "try it for your wife." I had seen Kaskine advertised, but had no more faith in it than I had in sawdust, for such a case as hers. Mrs. Hall had no higher opinion, yet on the strength of my friend's recommendation I got a bottle and began its use as directed.

Now recall what I have already said as to her then condition, and then read what follows: Under the Kaskine treatment all the dyspeptic symptoms, showed instant improvement, and the daily fever grew less and soon ceased altogether. Side by side these diseases vanished, as side by side they had tortured their victim for ten years—the dyspepsia alone having, as I have said, existed for twenty years. Her appetite improved from week to week until she could eat and digest the average food that any well person takes, without any suffering or inconvenience. With renewed assimilation of food came, of course, a steady increase in flesh, until she now looks like her original self.

She still takes Kaskine occasionally, but with no real need of it, for she is well. I consider this result a scientific miracle, and the "New Quinine" is entitled to the credit of it, for from the time she began with Kaskine she needed no other medicine whatever.

If you think a recital of these facts calculated to do good you are welcome to make them public.
(Rev.) JAS. L. HALL, Chaplain Albany, N. Y., Penitentiary.

P. S.—Sometimes letters of this kind are published without authority, and in case any one is inclined to question the genuineness of the above statement I will cheerfully reply to any communications addressed to me at the Penitentiary.
JAS. L. HALL.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application. Price \$1.00, or six bottles, \$5.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
The Kaskine Company, 34 Warren St., New York, and 35 Farringdon Road, London.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Prepared for the Montgomery Dispatch by Col. Robert McKee.

Calhoun county, in the north-eastern part of the State, is bounded on the north by Etowah and Cherokee counties, on the east by Cleburne, on the south by Etowah and Talladega, and on the west by St. Clair and contains 650 square miles. It was organized December 18, 1832, out of territory ceded the March before by the Creek Indians. Jacksonville is the county seat.

Its population, in 1880, 19,591, of whom 5,437 were negroes, is now, as shown by the school census of this year, considerably more than 30,000 of whom more than 10,000 are in the towns of Anniston, Jacksonville, Oxford, Oxanna, Cross Plains, White Plains, and Alexandria. Exclusive of town lots, railroad rights of way, and public lands, 324,216 acres of land are assessed for taxation at a valuation of \$1,461,722; town lots and improvements are valued at \$1,469,071; and personal property at \$2,066,078—in all \$4,997,471. Since these values were fixed, on the first of January last, there has been something like a "boom" in Anniston and other parts, and they would now be not less than 50 per cent. greater. The county tax for all purposes, is 40 cents on the \$100, one third less than last year and previous years. Except about \$14,000 for the new court house, the county is out of debt.

There are 116 miles of railway in the county, as follows: The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad 37.73 miles; the East & West railroad 36.58 miles; the Georgia Pacific railroad 30.50 miles; and the Anniston & Atlanta railroad 11.42 miles. These are valued at \$855,078. In addition, the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Atlanta railroad is partly graded; and the Anniston & Cincinnati railroad, from Anniston to Attalla, will be open for traffic by the 1st of February next. These will increase the railroad mileage of the county nearly forty miles. The Georgia Central railroad extension, projected from Carrollton, Georgia, to Decatur, Alabama, has been surveyed through the county.

There are about 100,000 acres of improved lands in the county, which, in 1880, were divided into 1,908 farms, the annual products of which were worth more than \$1,000,000 then, and are worth much more now.

Except the western slopes of the hills forming its eastern boundary, the county lies wholly in what is known as the Coosa Valley, which is a continuation of the valleys of Virginia and East Tennessee, and has the same physical and geological characteristics. It is a trough between the metamorphic area and the coal fields, broken by considerable sandstone elevations, with wide, beautiful, and fertile valleys, abundantly wooded and watered. These valleys, gently rolling, not swampy or subject to overflow, are finely adapted to cotton, corn, small grains, red clover, and all the grasses, and the whole country is especially suited for stock growing. Prof. Stubbs, late of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, thinks these lands not inferior to the blue grass regions of Kentucky. The finest herd of Jersey cattle south of the Ohio river, belonging to Capt. James Crook, and numbering 33 cows and heifers, is at Alexandria; and near Anniston, Capt. T. G. Bush has a smaller herd, of the best Jersey strains.

The county is rich in minerals—perhaps the richest in the state. Almost everywhere, brown hematite iron ore abounds, and around the bases and on the sides of the sandstone hills it is in amazing quantities and of the greatest richness. From Oxford to Cross Plains, in the Choccolocco and Alexandria Valleys, and in the Colvin mountains, there are the greatest masses of it, everywhere exposed on the surface, and everywhere seemingly inexhaustible. There is not probably one single section of land in the county without ore. In the Colvin mountains, in close proximity to the brown ore, there are veins of red hematite scarcely inferior in extent, and not inferior in quality, to those of the famous Red Mountain in Jefferson county.

Manganese in greater or less quantity is found in many of the brown hematite beds, and independently in large deposits. Lime stone, and marble of excellent quality, are abundant, as, also, kaolin, sandstone barite, and fire brick clay, with some copper, lead, and lithographic stone. The Choccolocco, Terrapin, Tallashatchie, Olatchie, and Cane creeks, and the Coosa river furnish never-failing and almost limitless water power. For all domestic and agricultural purposes water abounds in every part of the county.

Attention has only recently been turned to the vast mineral wealth and unequalled manufacturing advantages of this county, and industrial development has

only fairly begun. In 1873, the first furnace was erected in Anniston, which was followed six years later by a second, both owned by the Woodstock Iron Company, and two others are being erected there by the same company. Anniston has now in operation in addition to the furnaces, car works with \$50,000 capital; car wheel works and rolling mill, \$200,000; pipe works (in construction), \$300,000; cotton mills, \$250,000; steel blooming, \$50,000; fire-brick works, \$25,000; boiler shops, machine shops, planing mills, etc., \$250,000; three banks; land company, \$3,000,000; and claims a population of over 9,000, with water works, electric lights, costly churches, first-class schools, well-graded streets, a large general merchandise business, and the finest hotel in the state. The capital of the Woodstock Iron Company is \$3,000,000. Jacksonville, twelve miles north of Anniston, with mineral resources, manufacturing facilities, and location unsurpassed, has just organized a land and improvement company with large capital, which has entered into negotiations for the early inauguration of several large industrial enterprises, that will be under way by the close of the year. The population of Jacksonville is 1,500. Oxford, four miles below Anniston, with 1,200 inhabitants, and Cross Plains, twelve miles north of Jacksonville, with 800 people, have situations in all respects as good as those of Anniston and Jacksonville, and are built up in the midst of the richest mineral deposits of this section. Alexandria, in the loveliest valley in the county, is on the line of the Anniston & Cincinnati railroad, and has a bright future. There are other thriving villages, as White Plains, Germania, Oxanna, Morrisville, Cane Creek, Choccolocco, etc.

There is a State Normal School at Jacksonville, excellently conducted, high schools at Anniston, Oxford, Cross Plains and Alexandria, and good public schools and churches in every neighborhood. There are thirty-eight postoffices in the county, about half of which have daily mails. No person in the county lives more than five or six miles from a railroad. There is a good deal of government land subject to homestead entry. Improved lands can be bought at from \$5 to \$50 an acre, the cheap er lands being more or less broken, but well wooded, and watered, and fertile.

JACKSONVILLE LAND COMPANY.
An Extensive and Representative Display of Minerals and Ores.
The Jacksonville Land Company has the only exclusive mineral display. Their exhibit was placed in position yesterday morning, by Mr. Bernard Gaston, a Montgomery man, in charge. Major J. A. Gaboury, also a former citizen of Montgomery, is the general manager of the company. Perhaps these two gentlemen had a great deal to do with having any display of minerals at the fair this year.

There is the very finest quality of manganese, which has been found in most satisfactory quantities, so far as explorations have been made in the town limits of Jacksonville; and the specimen on exhibition is a very excellent piece of ore. This ore is used in the manufacture of steel, and all the experiments have proven that it is most valuable and can be worked to great advantage.

There is also every variety of brown hematite ore, and the mineral formations therein are very fine. The kaoline and mica, of the best quality and the vein is fifty-seven feet in inexhaustible quantities. Marble and limestone also abound. Coke is to be found and there is also a beautiful vase made from the natural deposit of clay, and the Feldspar attracts the attention of every one.

The exhibit does great credit to the land company, and is sure to attract the attention of every capitalist who is so fortunate as to see it.

It is exhibit was just placed in position yesterday, and on short notice the attention it deserves. Every visitor should see it without fail.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Jacksonville Land Company.

Among the industrial exhibits is a very large collection of the various ores found in the vicinity of Jacksonville, one of the loveliest of Alabama towns. The exhibit is made by the Jacksonville Land Company, and was arranged by Messrs. J. A. Gaboury, the general manager of the company, and B. Gaston, one of the gentlemanly clerks in the company's office. The exhibit consists of many small pieces of iron ore, which were gathered in the streets of the beautiful and booming city of Jacksonville; of a large quantity of brown and red hematite iron ore, the finest grades of kaolin ever found in the south; large urns and flower vases made of the clay which surrounds the city; of beautiful mica and manganese, and a splendid quality of coal coke. Besides all these there are large specimens of copper from Walker's copper mines, and many other fine and valuable minerals. Jacksonville has before it the indications of becoming one of the largest manufacturing centers in the south, but those who feel an interest in the future of the city can learn more of its bright prospects by talking with Messrs. Gaboury and Gaston at their exhibit than lies within the power of the Dispatch to give.—*Montgomery Dispatch.*

The Jacksonville Minerals.

The exhibits from Jacksonville, Ala., which make up the only exclusively mineral display at the fair, is among those that remain over until to-morrow. This display makes a very fine showing for Jacksonville and Calhoun county. The exhibits included are as follows:
Brown hematite iron ore, brown limonite ore, manganese iron ore, magnetite iron ore, fire brick clay, limestone, sand, and marble. These are all found within the city limits of Jacksonville and each in unlimited quantities; also kaolin for the manufacture of the highest grade of China ware, mica, copper, gold, silver, lead, red hematite are abundant on the land of the company near Jacksonville.—*Montgomery Dispatch.*

THE DEAD NIGHTINGALE.

An Amusing Story Which Aimee Used to Relate.

Chicago Herald.

So Aimee is dead! The queen of opera bouff has sung her last chanson. Her agile ankles and her winks of a world of wickedness will exist only in the memory of theatre goers, who were delighted with her chic and clever naughtiness. Aimee had an eventful and exciting life, and there was a time when nearly all the rich men in New York used to bid high for the privilege of taking her to supper. Col. Jim Fisk spent a fortune on her, and she was a great card with the fashionable club men. Aimee was a comedienne off the stage as well as before the footlights. She was an amusing story teller, and was fond of relating droll experiences of her own. When she acquired a smattering of English she used to relate her yarns in the vernacular, and her quaint accent gave added piquancy. She was fond of telling an incident that occurred once when she was traveling from Baltimore and New York. She entered a crowded car carrying her poodle, Cesar. There was only one seat available, and half of that was occupied by a benevolent old gentleman who was busily reading his paper. Aimee smilingly asked permission to share the seat, and it was graciously granted. She placed the poodle under the seat and commenced to read a novel. Gradually she noticed the benevolent gentleman's attention was being diverted from his paper to herself, and his stony demonstrations of affection were increasing alarmingly. "He sat so close to me—like zat," Aimee would say, "and he rubbed his arm against mine—so, an' smile—so I moove away, an' he read his paper a leetle; zen he moove, too. In my embarrassmong I look undaire ze seat to see my leetle dog, and zat rascal Cesar was rubbing himself against ze old gentleman's trousers. Ze old gentleman thought ees vat me trying to get up a vat you call it—flauntation.

Venered Comfort.

Yes, yes, my son, I have read your little poem. "Though Dark the Storm Cloud Gather Here, The Stars are Shining in the Sky." You say that thought gives you great comfort? Well, I am glad it does; still perhaps it would be quite as comfortable to go into the house. If poverty with a big P should ever assail you, you might write another comforting poem. "Though I am lodged in jail for debt, there's lots of money in the bank." Some people are easily comforted. I suppose if you were drowning you would sing. "Although I sink beneath the waves it's high and dry on mountain top."

A. G. LEE.

Alabama's famous journalist A. G. Lee will attend the Piedmont Exposition in Atlanta. He will write a full account of it for the New Age.

The above was written by Mr. Alfred G. Lee, "Alabama's famous journalist," and mailed to us from Atlanta. The gentleman may be famous, but we confess we never heard of him before. If he was not "famous" before, he is famous now for the vast amount of "cheek" he possesses. If he had sent a request to publish a piece about his article on the Piedmont Exposition it would have been all O. K., but he takes occasion to bring Alfred forward as a famous man. We must confess to a vast amount of ignorance in saying that we never heard of Alfred or the New Age before. We mail him a copy of this paper, containing this notice, and hope he will write up of the Exposition.—*Tuscaloosa Gazette.*

A Sound Mind in a Sound Body.

Science and philosophy have exhausted themselves in profound treatises to determine the just relation between mind and matter, between body and soul, how to preserve the equilibrium between the two, and how to restore it when it is lost by sickness of the body. This great problem has successfully been solved by a gentleman in North Carolina, by experience on himself, proving that an ounce of practical experience is worth several pounds of philosophical theorizing. Mr. Hamlin is one of the best known insurance men in Winston, N. C.

Gentlemen—Ever since I was seven years of age I have had what the doctors call hip disease, and which I call white swelling. My hip was drawn out of place. There was a swelling at the knee joint, where there is a profuse running, which has been there for years. Of course this has greatly depleted my system, together with surgical operation on the leg bone. I tried every known blood purifier to build up my system, but none did me good until I took S. S. S. I use it every spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enables me to stand the long, trying, enervating, hot summer days. To me there is no such medicine for purifying the blood and building up the wasted system as S. S. S. On using it I soon became strong of body and easy of mind. My color changes from a pale, worn look to a healthy, robust complexion. Yours, very truly,
M. S. HAMLIN.
Winston, N. C., April 12, 1887.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

How it Happened.

From the Washington Critic.

"How did you happen to fall off the boat?" asked a young man, after a member of his boating party was recaptured.
"It was in this way: I was lying on top of the cabin and I heard somebody talking. They were cuddled down where the boom couldn't strike them, and pretty soon a coo struck my ears. It said:
"Tiabed, dahling?"
"Tiabed some."
"Sleepy dahling?"
"Sleepy some."
"Kiss me, dahling?"
"Smack!"
"And that's when I rolled off into the water."

"Subscriber" sends the following cure for chills to the West Alabamian:

Take a tea spoon full of salt in a half tumbler of water every morning for three mornings and then mix three mornings and take again for three mornings until nine doses have been taken. Also put a tea-spoonful of salt in each shoe. This seems to be a very simple remedy, but it is as efficacious as it is simple. This was in the Alabamian fifteen years ago and cured me of chronic chills, and they have never troubled me since. I know of over one hundred cases that have been permanently cured, and do not know of a single failure where the salt has been used as directed.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has recently decided a very important case, which required the application of doctrine of eminent domain. One railroad company (the Burlington & Northern) undertook to condemn a portion of the right of way of the Illinois Central, between Galena and Dunleith. The court decides that this cannot be done, saying: "We are clearly of the opinion that the general grant of power to condemn land for railway purposes was not intended to extend to property already applied to a public use."

Fashions' Frenks.

Lace jerseys are popular for evening wear.

Curled natural lamb is likely to be used as borders upon short cloths jackets.

Embroidery is a feature just now of the felt and cloth bonnets which are worn with tailor-made gowns.

Stiff English felt hats in sailor-shape and small felt pokes are shown for misses and girls in their teens.

High dress collars are often apparently closed by two fancy pins, which are usually of different designs.

Plain crochet trimming is very elegant and effective as a dress garniture. It comes in all widths, and is very expensive.

The fashion of wearing lace very high up about the throat with dressy costumes is likely to be very popular during the winter.

Striped balmaral skirts are made of repped moor or of flannel-tee (mixed wool and cotton) in lengthwise stripes of dark color.

For little girls there are broad brimmed felt hats with pinked edges, and these are sometimes faced with felt or a different color.

It is said that hats of rough black straw may be worn throughout the entire winter without violating any rules of the fickle goddess, Fashion.

Wraps of brocaded velvet are again popular, and passementerie, beaded fringes, fur and various rich and elegant garniture are used to trim them.

Dresses of white wool are meeting with more favor than ever before at this season of the year and many elegant novelties in this line of goods are shown.

Vests of green, gold or old-rose tapestry-like brocade are used upon fine black woolen dresses. Black velvet revers are usually set beside these vests.

"Infernal" is the suggestive name of one of the popular colors of the season. It is only another name for the lovely mahogany browns which were so popular last season.

The novelties and colorings in ostrich plumes are worthy of attention. The shaded and two-toned effects are particularly elegant and will no doubt be extremely popular.

Red hosiery is again fashionable with Parisiennes and also the beautiful quadrille stockings, such as black cross-barred with gold, blue with red or suede with blue or plum.

Henrietta cloth is the leading material just now for costumes of fine black wool. These goods are exquisitely finished, drape perfectly, and are of fast colors and enduring.

Black wool dresses are, if possible, in greater demand than ever before, notwithstanding the many beautiful novelties in colored wool fabrics which are being constantly brought out.

Thanking an Editor.

Editor—Yes.
"I brought it to this office, and you refused to publish it."
"Very likely."

"I remember that I mentally put you down then a confounded idiot, who didn't know enough to ache when hurt."

"Naturally."

"I looked that poem over again the other day and have come to see you about it."

"Aha."

"I have come to say that if I looked as green twenty years ago as that poem proves me to have been, I want to thank you because you didn't feed me to the cows. Good day."

The editor drew a long chalk mark under the table. It was the first case in all his experience in which twenty years had begotten sense enough to understand that it is as necessary to be cruel as to be kind.

A great negro camp meeting is in progress near Hillsboro, Ill. On Sunday the parable of the Prodigal Son was enacted. An aged minister preached a sermon, and at its conclusion the son appeared. His father fell on his neck and wept. Then the fattest calf was killed amid singing and prayers and a great feast followed, at which nearly two thousand colored people were fed.

The Tribune of Rome is eminently correct in the following declaration. "The hardest worked men in the South to day are the newspaper men. These toilers are at their task early and late, and are doing work, the value whereof, no one can estimate."

This Oct. 5, 1887.
M. W. WOODRUFF
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